The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875. NUMBER 158.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a "trade mark."

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judge's Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother in WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY

LOANS small or large sums, in Gold or Currency, on improved inside property.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary, 7 Union Building.

The Mercantile Trust Co., OF NEW YORK,

Capital, $1,000,000,

are prepared to make loans upon Improved City and Country Real Estate in Illinois at current rates.

M. L. SCUDDER, JR., Manager, 108 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN

In large sums at 8 per cent and 9 per cent per annum, on Inside Improved Real Estate.

ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate, improved preferred.

MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Brown & Bohner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. H. S. Brown retires from the firm, having disposed of his entire interest to Mr. Geo. Bohner. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, Mr. Geo. Bohner and Mr. S. B. Eaton, under the firm name of Geo. Bohner & Co., the new firm collecting all the assets, and assuming all the liabilities of the firm of Brown & Bohner. Chicago, Jan. 26.

WITHDRAWAL.

WM. RUGER withdraws from the firm of R. K. BICKFORD & CO., and his interest and liability cease from this date. Chicago, Jan. 15, 1875.

NOTICE.

We have purchased the interest of Freeman S. Rounds in our business, and he this day retires from our firm. ALLEN, KEITH & CO. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1875.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The most desirable location in Chicago, situate at Clark and Madison-sts. Second, Third and Fourth Floors of the Elegant Building formerly known as

"BROWNS',"

And occupied by H. M. Kinsley as a Restaurant. Well adapted to Insurance or Railroad Offices. Elegantly frescoed. Well lighted. Apply on premises.

IRON WORKS.

TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS, GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres. JAMES P. MICHELLON, Sec. BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WM. SEXTON, Supt. Office, Philadelphia, 6 North Seventh-st.

Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Flange Heating and Steam Pipes, Stop Valves for Water or Gas, all sizes,

FIRE HYDRANTS,

Gas Holders, Telescopic or Single, Castings and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, for Gas Works.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

GAS FIXTURES.

WM. H. PATTERSON

To 42 & 44 Madison-st., Between State-st. and Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Rare Chance!

For sale or to rent, if suitable, with custom, a large factory in Chicago; covers 125x125 feet ground, is three stories high, and now used for wood-working; contains wood-working machinery and one Gats' engine (only one year running) of 35 horse-power. Will be sold or rented, with or without machinery. A kiln is in the building, which, heated with steam throughout, is suitable for any branch. The business is of 10 years' standing, has always and is yet making money, and will bear the closest investigation. The proprietor's reason for this offer is a travel through Europe. Possession given any time. Address FACTORY, care Kauffmann & Collot's Adv. Agency, 58 LaSalle-st.

MACHINERY.

Hoisting Machines.

CHYNOWETH'S HAND-POWER. Patented Aug. 8, 1874. Constructed strictly on mechanical principles. MARTIN'S PATENT HYDRAULIC ENGINE, for efficiency, cost of running, and economy of space, is unequaled. UNION FOUNDRY WORKS, N. S. BOUTON, Pres't, Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED.

I Want to Buy a House and Lot,

Or lot, unimproved, east of State-st. and between Superior and Ontario-sts. Address, giving location, size, and all particulars, Y 81, Tribune office.

DRESS GOODS.

FANCY DRESS GOODS!

Popular Trade.

Field, Leiter & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.,

ARE NOW OFFERING

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

IN

ALL-WOOL MATTELASSE AND BASKET CLOTH At 50 Cts.

All-Wool Cashmere At 40 and 50 Cts.

Imperial Serges At 30 Cts.

A Large Line New Rich Shades COLORED ALPACAS At 25 Cts.

Fine Mohair Serges, DARK COLORS, At 25 Cts.

Handsome Printed DeLaines At 12 1-2 Cts.

&C., &C.

New Spring Styles ENGLISH PRINTS and PACIFIC PERCALES just received.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

Until February 15, 1875, Tax Sale Certificates of 1874, held by the Comptroller for City Taxes of 1873, can be redeemed at 2½ per cent premium, and Certificates of prior years at 20 per cent premium. On the above date the rates shall be increased to 5 and 25 per cent premium respectively, and on March 1, 1875, the former will be increased to 10 per cent premium. The holder of said certificates is now entitled to 25 and 75 per cent premium respectively.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is due my old friends and patrons to state that I discontinued my connection with the firm of C. W. & E. Partridge & Co. on the 18th inst. Publishers will please take notice that I will not hold myself in any way responsible for advertisements ordered since the above date, except those contracted for and signed by myself.

A. J. DEXTER, The Carpet Man.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Splendid Thing for Owners of Horses.

GEO. McGREGOR'S CELEBRATED HORSE SLIPPING PREVENTER.

Prevents horses slipping on ice or any smooth surface. Can be applied in a few minutes without removing shoe or injuring hoof. Information given and plates applied by calling on Mr. HENRY WESTWOOD, Agent for the sale of Plates and City or State Rights, Tremont House.

OPTICAL GOODS.

Drawing Paper, Drawing Instruments, Curves, Rules, Triangles, T Squares, And a fine selection of COLORS. Also, a very fine THEODOLITE.

Bankrupt Stock, 82 State-st.

TO THE TRADE.

D. S. THOMPSON'S MATCHLESS BAKING POWDER can be obtained at 30 and 32 South Water-st., and of Wholesale and Retail Grocers. The world is challenged to produce its equal.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

GUION LINE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown, Carrying the United States Mail.

SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., FIFTH-AV.

National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY. Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, $60, $70, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upward. Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle .... Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez .... Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, Danre .... Saturday, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First Cabin, $125 | Second, $75 | Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates. American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway, and the discomforts of crossing the Channel besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct. Great Western, Capt. Windham, Wednesday, Jan. 20. Aragon, Capt. Symes, Saturday, Feb. 6. Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Carpenter Likely to Lose His Seat in the Senate.

The Bolters in Wisconsin Stand Firm All Along the Line.

An Address Issued by Them to Their Constituents.

The First Ballot Shows the Strength of the Opposition.

Andrew Johnson at Last Elected Senator from Tennessee.

His Success a Subject of General Congratulation.

What His Policy Will Be---Interviews with Him---His Speech.

Ambrose E. Burnside Elected Senator from Rhode Island.

Routine Business in the Illinois and Other Legislatures.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

WISCONSIN.

THE FIRST BALLOT IN DETAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 26.—The Senate, to-day at 10:30 a. m. voted for United States Senator, as follows:

FOR GEN. EDWARD S. BRAGG.

Black, Barney, Davis, R. B., Eastman, Graham, Jacobs, Krouskopf, Moore, McFarland, Reed, J. M., Reed, W. W., Rice, Schlichting, Silverthorn, Wagner, Wilmot—16.

FOR MATT H. CARPENTER.

Barron, Bleckman, Baker, Bryant, Campbell, Davis, H. N., Hiner, Halloway, Potter, Quimby, Rounds, Scott, Weeks—13.

FOR JUDGE COLE.

Barden, Field, Nevins—3.

FOR DIXON.

Schuette—1.

In the Assembly, at 11:30 a. m., the vote was as follows:

FOR CARPENTER.

Abrams, Adams, Barlass, Baker, Beach, Bunker, Burdick, Calkins, Callahan, Caskey, Coleman, Crosby, Dakin, Deniston, Ellsworth, Farnsworth, Fifield, Fisk, Flint, Guernsey, Halbert, Harsh, Harrison, Hodgson, Hunter, Horn, Jackson, James, Jeffrey, Kershaw, Leigh, Lloyd, Marshall, Merrill, Nelson, O'Neil, Ostrander, Plocker, Robinson, Schlichting, Schofield, Sharp, Simmons, Smart, Thomas, VanSchaack—46.

FOR BRAGG.

Anderson, J., Bachhuber, Barber, Bliss, Boyden, Dewhurst, Fogg, Ford, Geraghty, Goetz, Grant, Grube, Hobbins, Hudd, Kellogg, King, Larkin, Lees, Lorigan, Martin, Meyer, Morse, Muscowitt, Naher, Rindy, Richards, Richmond, Ringle, Rogers, Schmitz, Schneider, Serwe, Wedig, White, Zettler—35.

FOR WASHBURN.

Anderson, Ole, Bradley, Chase, Leach, Newell, Waste, Welch—7.

FOR L. S. DIXON.

Comstock, Dunlap, Osborn, Washburn—4.

FOR JUDGE O. COLE.

Barden, K. Coates, Durnall—3.

FOR J. T. LEWIS.

Mitchell, Rowlands—2.

FOR HORACE RUBLEE.

B. M. Coates—1.

FOR HARLOW S. ORTON.

Johnson—1.

THE CARPENTER MEN DEPRESSED BY THE RESULT.

One of the members, Jones, of Dodge, was vouched for as sick and unable to attend by Dr. Fox, and was excused. He is a Carpenter man, which would make the latter's total vote in both Houses 60, or 7 less than enough to elect. After the vote was taken, the Carpenter men were cast down to a greater extent than they would admit. They saw in it sure defeat to their candidate.

TEXT OF THE ANTI-CARPENTER MEN'S STATEMENT.

An address issued to-day by the anti-Carpenter men is as follows:

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS: The subscribers, Senators and members of the Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, having declined to go into the Republican caucus Friday evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator, desire to state to you the reasons which controlled our action. At the time of our election, we were either pledged to oppose the re-election of Mr. Carpenter, or it was understood between us and our constituents that we would do so. Our constituents, we know at the time of our election, were nearly unanimous in their opposition to him. The reasons for that unanimity of opposition are well known to all of you. All those reasons exist to-day, and nothing has since occurred to vary Mr. Carpenter's record as then made up. Our opinions coincided with yours, and nothing has since occurred to change them. The Republican party, at its last State Convention, adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Republican party is responsible only for such measures as it indorses and approves, and for an honest and faithful administration of the Government, and cannot be expected to vouch for the individual honesty, in all cases, of those they promote to office, yet, when such are found unfaithful or corrupt, they should be exposed, dismissed from the public service, and punished. We denounce all official frauds and corrupt legislation, whether in land-grants and subsidies to railroads, in Credit Mobiliers, or in the management of the revenues.

"*Resolved*, That we disapprove and condemn the recent measure by which Congress allowed additional compensation to itself for past services, and demand that the provisions of that act, by which Congressional salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed."

These resolutions practically pledged the party not to uphold or indorse Mr. Carpenter, but to dismiss him from the service of the Republican party. After arriving at Madison and consulting our fellow-members, we became satisfied that there was a decided majority of the eighty-one Republican members who occupied positions similar to our own. We were anxious to go into caucus at the earliest possible moment and nominate a candidate for United States Senator, satisfied that the sooner the Republican members took action on the question the more nearly would they represent the wishes of their constituents. Unfortunately, a majority of the Committee appointed to call caucuses was composed of the friends of Mr. Carpenter, and they neglected or refused to issue the call until eight days had elapsed from the time of our assembling at Madison. In the meantime, there appeared at the Capitol a tremendous lobby, composed in a large part of minor Federal appointees, as well as several distinguished citizens in high official position, and all their efforts appeared to be directed to the end of winning converts to the support of Mr. Carpenter. When the caucus was finally called, we became satisfied that these overshadowings and insinuating influences had done their work, and that a majority had been secured pledged to support Mr. Carpenter in the caucus. Had we gone into it under these circumstances it would have been with the full knowledge that we were to be used as the means of securing his re-election, the object which, of all others, we knew you desired to defeat. As the only means of carrying out your wishes, and of giving the people a chance to be heard, we felt constrained to refuse to go into any caucus thus constituted, and to continue our resistance to Mr. Carpenter's return, trusting to an open ballot in the Legislature to defeat him. We are not bolters; we are Republicans, having the honor and purity of the party deeply at heart, and, because this is so, we refuse to allow ourselves to be made parties to transactions which, if sanctioned by the party, can only lead to its overthrow and lasting disgrace.

B. M. Coates, B. W. Washburn, J. R. Rowlands, Ole Anderson, Kearton Coates, S. L. Nevins, John Bradley, Frank Leech, D. E. Welch, John Shuette, Marvin Osborne, J. E. Newell, Robert Mitchell, J. B. Dwinnell, Marcus Barden, L. W. Barden, N. D. Comstock, L. S. Chase.

These men will stand firm to the end.

GOSSIP.

To-night the Carpenter men appear to be weakening. The anti-Carpenter men stand firm, with the prospect of an addition to their numbers. It is reported that Gov. Taylor has expressed a willingness to appoint Attorney-General Sloan to the vacant Judgeship should the Democrats and anti-Carpenter men unite on Judge Cole.

CAUCUSES

of Mr. Carpenter's supporters and anti-Carpenter men were held in separate rooms in the Capitol to-night. A committee of Mr. Carpenter's friends appeared at the door of his opponents' room and invited them to a joint conference. This was accepted, and the bolters marched into the room and took seats. Attempted conciliatory speeches were made, but the anti-Carpenter men finally withdrew again. A committee of Carpenter's friends went to their opponents and requested that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a like committee from their side. This was finally agreed to, but the anti-Carpenter caucus instructed their Committee that the only terms that would heal the rupture was the withdrawal of Carpenter. This, they say, must precede all efforts at compromise. It is stated that the Committee of Carpenter's friends attempted to obtain other terms, but the bolters were inexorable. The Conference Committee adjourned without results. It is stated that the anti-Carpenter men have made propositions to their opponents to name their man, outside of Mr. Carpenter, and they would go for him. This has not as yet been accepted, but it is said it will be.

TENNESSEE.

ANDY AT LAST TRIUMPHANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The interest in the Senatorial election has been unprecedented. If possible, a greater throng filled the Capitol to-day than yesterday. The assemblage exhibited the most restless anxiety. Speaker Paine said that what he did yesterday was prompted by a desire to protect the dignity of the Convention—was prompted by the best motives, without wishing to do injustice to any one. The nomination of Gustavus A. Henry fell tamely on the audience. Speaker Bond withdrew Brown's name, saying that he had nominated him yesterday on his own individual responsibility. Sneed was withdrawn, and Stephens and Key were renominated. On the fifty-fifth ballot Johnson went to 47 votes amidst great applause. A half hour was spent on the fifty-fifth ballot in members' explanations of their votes. Every mention of Johnson's name brought down the house. As the change of members over to Johnson came thick and fast, everybody became so excited that all arose to their feet. When Johnson's vote was announced, the audience broke loose in a perfect storm of applause, the cheering lasting several minutes. The ballot, as finally announced, gave Johnson 52; Henry, 24; Stephens, 23; and Speaker Paine declared Johnson elected. Another wild, prolonged outburst ensued, and the whole mass rushed pell-mell from the Capitol and into the city, cheering as they went. The rotunda of the Maxwell House was crowded to overflowing. Johnson was called on to make a speech, but appeared and bowed, saying that he would speak in the evening. Hundreds of people followed him into his room and congratulated him, many then calling him the next President. The election of Johnson is regarded as insuring Tennessee for the Democrats in the Presidential election, as a united Democracy will be the result.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JOHNSON.

Immediately after the result was announced, and Johnson was made acquainted with the facts, your correspondent had a private conference with him in his room in the Maxwell House. He seemed somewhat excited, though he spoke calmly and deliberately. He said his policy should be to advocate a perfect unification of all patriotic elements in all parties. As to the aggressions made upon the fundamental law of the land, he should place himself squarely upon the great constitutional principles enunciated and interpreted by the National Democracy. He should go to the Senate with no feeling of personal hostility to any one, but with warmer affection for, and a more intensified devotion to, the great landmark that had been the guide of his country through every ordeal through which it had passed, and that he verily believed the same spirit of concord and harmony which Tennessee had manifested in the recent struggle would be exhibited in an equal degree in all other States of the Union. "I have," said he, "but few years to live, and, God being my helper, the balance of my life shall be devoted to the weal and prosperity of the country which I have loved, from my infancy, more than life."

GEN. BATE HAS AN INTERVIEW.

Gen. Bate, the most formidable of Mr. Johnson's opponents, who was withdrawn yesterday, called upon Johnson this afternoon, tendered his congratulations, and said: "I am frank to say, sir, that I am sorry you beat me, but I hope it is best for the country." Johnson acknowledged the compliment, and said: "I am, of course, proud to be the victor, but I can truthfully say that, if I should have had to have been beaten, I know of no man in the State whom I would rather have seen bear off the laurels than you. Sir, I thank you for the honor of this call." Gen. Bate's conduct has been manly throughout. His friends are sanguine in their predictions that Senator Cooper's Senatorial toga will fall upon his shoulders two years hence.

THE CONSTITUTION AND STARS.

In a private conversation had with a friend to-day, Johnson said that he would rather be a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and have the indorsement of its people, than be elected President of the United States. He had stood by the Constitution as President, and tried to mete out to all, both North and South, equal rights under that instrument. That was the chief aim of his Administration.

GREAT OUT-DOOR MEETING.

There was a tremendous demonstration to-night in honor of the newly elected Senator. Apparently nearly the whole population turned out, escorting Johnson from the Maxwell House to the place of meeting. The jubilant notes of two bands and wild huzzahs excited the crowd and rendered the occasion one of the most memorable in the annals of Nashville. Arriving at the stand, Johnson was received with tumultuous applause. He spoke about half an hour, and was followed by other speakers. The occasion was a sort of political love-feast, and carried as much significance in that respect as in the honor paid Johnson. Johnson's victory is recognized as much a national as a State triumph. The following are the salient points of

JOHNSON'S ADDRESS:

We have been too much divided up in parties in this country. Party bitterness and acrimony has been indulged in to too great an extent. The time had come when the people should rise above these differences and set them aside, and, irrespective of party, should stand around the altar of our common country, and offer up upon it all party differences. We should rise above party bickeridge—should no longer be ruled by mere partisans and party hacks. He was no partisan. He would advocate those principles and that policy best calculated to promote the country's weal and establish its institutions on the firmest foundations. The election reflected not his triumph, but that of the public heart of the State and nation. He was elected on his own merits, and not on the demerits of any one. Not only Democrats have participated in his election, but Republicans. He tendered all alike his sincere thanks. He had done his duty to the Federal and Confederate soldiers. He respected both. The time had come when

THE DEMOCRACY SHOULD BE NATIONALIZED.

It had been denationalized. It should move on a higher and broader plane; it should have principles extending beyond the limits of the county; beyond the limits of State. The Democracy should be coextensive with the nation. It should stand by the Constitution, and under it resist all encroachments that may be made upon it. He was for maintaining the rights of the States at the same time with the rights of the Federal Government. Excessive regulation and violations of the organic laws brought about disorders. The time had come for first principles. The country should not be run into an Empire. Neither State nor nation should be controlled by rings or cliques. This Government was made for the people; not the people for the Government. Now the Government run the people instead of the people running the Government. The people should take the Government in hand and make it reflect their will through the organic law. He reviewed his course regarding the removal of Sheridan from Louisiana in 1866, and compared Grant's action with his under similar circumstances. He (Johnson) had removed the little man Sheridan to the frontiers, so that he could exercise his tyrannies in the wilderness or on the prairies instead of Louisiana. He was a constitutional Democrat.

Johnson has received hundreds of telegrams congratulating him on his election.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A telegram received at the Capitol from Nashville this afternoon, announcing the election of Andrew Johnson to the Senate, occasioned much joy among the Democrats, while some of the Republicans said they were satisfied, in view of the fact that he had defeated an ex-Confederate who had contested the honor. The election is the subject of comment everywhere, and not a few predict that he will be a lively member of the Senate, annoying his political opponents.

THE FEELING IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The election of ex-President Johnson as Senator causes much rejoicing here among his admirers. The greater part of the opposition to him has disappeared within the past week. One hundred guns were fired on the bluff this evening in honor of the election. To-morrow night a public meeting will be held, with speeches in honor of the event.

COMMENTS OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The *Herald* to-morrow, in an editorial upon the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate, says:

In 1865 he was charged with public offenses alone, and though we do not think he was entirely right in his course, it is now generally conceded that the imaginary misdemeanors were, in fact, official merits. Andrew Johnson has fortunately lived to see his vindication, and to have it confirmed by his election to the Senate. Because the American people know him so well, because he was impeached and hounded as a traitor, and chained and handcuffed by Congress, the contest in the Tennessee Legislature possessed a national interest, and is really a national victory. He is the best man that Tennessee could have chosen, not merely for himself, but for the Democracy North and South. In the Senate he will be of far greater use to the country than he was in the Presidency, for the independence, which is inseparable from his character, will have better opportunity in the duties of legislation than it could have in those of the Executive. The Senate needs men who have courage to speak the truth, and besides this Mr. Johnson has probably profited by time and experience. Unusual interest will be felt by the country in his course in the Senate, and we earnestly trust that the faults of his character and errors of his record will be obliterated and forgotten in the splendid career of usefulness which his election to the Senate has opened.

RHODE ISLAND AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—Ever since the adjournment of the General Assembly, last Friday, rumors have been thick that the dead-lock in the Joint Convention on the vote for United States Senator would certainly be broken before the present week were over, and Gen. Burnside would be the successful candidate. This forenoon it was still further rumored that the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon would, at the opening of the Joint Convention to-day, withdraw his name entirely, and ask his friends to vote for some other man. Consequently, the State-House was crowded at an early hour, and great interest was shown in the proceedings. Promptly at 12 o'clock the two Houses joined in Convention. Mr. Dixon rose and said, when his name was called, that it was a duty he owed the people of the State and of the nation to elect a United States Senator, and especially at this time, when the Republican party has met with such reverses, it needs what little aid can be given it. "We have been battling since May last," said he, "without any final result, and I, having been voted for for the high position, may be in the way of an election. I feel, therefore, that it is a duty I owe to the Republican party that I withdraw, that a Republican may be elected. I accordingly announce the withdrawal of my name, and hope we will unite on a Republican candidate." Great applause followed. Then the name of Lieut.-Gov. Van Zandt was called. He, too, addressed the Assembly, stating that his first choice was Gov. Howard, but, as that official persistently declined, his next preference was the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon. He therefore heard with grief the withdrawal of his name, but, with the vivid recollection of the War and his services in behalf of the Union, he would, in the name of the soldiers of the late War—in the name of widows and orphans—cast his vote for Rhode Island's foremost soldier, Ambrose E. Burnside. Applause also greeted his explanation.

THE ELECTION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

The twenty-eighth ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes, 104; necessary to a choice, 53; Burnside, 62; Barstow, 17; Browne, 11; Sheffield, 6; C. Hart, 3; Howard, 2; Dafney, 2; Van Zandt, 1. Immediately after the announcement of the vote, a salute of 100 guns was fired, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the successful candidate and invite him to come into the Convention.

SPEECH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. Burnside soon made his appearance, and was greeted with three rousing cheers. He said that he was very thankful for this mark of honor conferred upon him. He was sufficiently indebted to the people of Rhode Island before for favors received of them, and he hardly knew how to thank them for this last great honor. He knew there was a difference of opinion among the members of this Convention, and he should try to shape his course in Congress, when it was consistent with his duty, to please all of them. His duty was to his country first and foremost, and then to his constituents. While he was very thankful to his friends, who had stood by him from the very first, he was also thankful to those who had joined with the former in making the result of to-day. In concluding, he invited the members of the Assembly to meet him at his residence on Wednesday afternoon, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

Dixon withdrew in Burnside's favor with the understanding that the Burnside men will support Senator Anthony for re-election, while Dixon's honor will come in another shape.

MINNESOTA.

INGERSON AND GASKILL REITERATE THEIR CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—In joint convention to-day one vote was had for Senator—Ramsey, 50; Donnelly, 50; Davis, 22; Washburn, 5; scattering, 10; absent or not voting, 10. These last voted, Friday, 5 for Ramsey and 5 for Donnelley.

Before the ballot, Messrs. Ingerson and Gaskill were by vote requested to state what foundation, if any, there was for the published reports of improper attempts to influence their votes. Mr. Ingerson said he was offered $500 to vote for Ramsey. The offer was made by a man whose name he was told was Dike, first in the billiard-room at the Metropolitan, and again in the street. This Dike is well known as Maj. Dike, of Faribault, and is a warm supporter of Ramsey.

Mr. Gaskill said that, on the 12th, he was invited to a private room at the hotel by Judge Crowell, who is Ramsey's private secretary, and clerk of the Senate Post-Office Committee, of which Ramsey is Chairman. Soon after going into the room, Gaskill said Ramsey came in, and Crowell stepped out. Ramsey said to him that he was a candidate for re-election, more from the solicitation of his friends than from his own desire, but, being a candidate, he disliked defeat, and continued: "Now, I want you to vote for me; if there is anything I can do for you,—any little favor,—let me know, and I shall be pleased to grant it. You may speak freely to me, as we are alone, and what transpires may be hidden within our breasts." Gaskill explained to Ramsey that his constituents desired him to support Davis,—as he should,—and the interview terminated. He (Gaskill) did not know what others might think of this interview, but he was surprised. It was his reason, as a life-long Republican, for declining to vote for the party-caucus nominee.

EFFECT OF THE STATEMENTS ON THE BALLOT.

Senator Buckham, originally for Davis, but voting for Ramsey on account of the Convention's nomination, said that, other parties not having been heard, he should vote as before for Ramsey, with the understanding, however, that these charges are to be cleared away. No other explanations were made. One vote, lost to Davis, went to Ramsey. The other will return to-morrow. Ramsey lost four and gained one; Donnelly gained one from the scattering. Compromise prospects are held in abeyance, waiting the result of Ingerson and Gaskill's statements upon Ramsey's vote.

RAMSEY'S WEAKNESS—HIS SUBSERVIENCY TO CAUCUS RULE A GROUND OF OBJECTION—POPULAR SENTIMENT AGAINST HIM.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 25.—Three or four of the many members of our Legislature who are visiting their homes may return with changed opinions as to the majority preference of their constituents for United States Senator, but otherwise to-morrow's ballot will develop no alteration from the prospect on Friday of a prolonged "dead-lock." Both the Republican factions claim to represent two-thirds of the party, and both have counted upon ultimately being aided by Democrats. It is doubtful whether either is justified by the facts in its claim as to the one party or its expectations from the other.

SENATOR RAMSEY

certainly is not a favorite with the people at large, and in scarcely a county in the State could his supporters of last week have announced themselves, last fall, publicly as Ramsey men without great risk of being defeated at the polls. He is supported, however, by nearly all the veterans among officeholders and party-managers. To their skill in directing caucuses and conventions, aided by thorough knowledge of the men they have had to deal with, Mr. Ramsey is indebted for most of his support in the present Legislature. Something of his lack of popularity is due to his having been the representative man of the party in this State through all its contests; but the men who have surrounded him and built their fortunes upon his have harmed him more than have his political opponents.

THE REPUBLICAN OFFICEHOLDERS

who have wronged the State and disgraced the party, were and are among the prominent supporters of Mr. Ramsey, and have been sustained through their iniquities and their exposure by all those who are especially known as in the confidence of the Senator. Withal, there has for years been among thoughtful men a regret that Mr. Ramsey's vote in the Senate upon all questions of policy belonged entirely to the caucus, and a fear that there was no extreme to which that mischievous agency for party domination would lead when he would not be a submissive follower. There are those who voted for him all last week, and, for local and party reasons, will continue to vote for him so long as he remains a candidate for Senator, who would be glad to exchange him for some man of more original thought and independent action.

GOV. DAVIS,

when he was elected Governor, in 1873, was undoubtedly the most popular man in the State. To Republicans he represented the welcome idea of reform within the party. To those who had gone out on the Greeley wave, his success appeared an invitation to reunite with the party. And many Democrats, especially among the young, were won by their enthusiasm over his defeat of the old managers of Republican conventions to regard him as the head of a new party to which they might give even more than their good will. Undoubtedly Gov. Davis retains a part of that popularity he had a year ago—so much that there would be general rejoicing if he should happen to be elected Senator. But he has disappointed his best friends. He has not been the brave and capable leader they looked for. If his ideas of public policy have been fresh and new, he has unfortunately concealed them. If he desired to rid the party of bad men, he missed a notable opportunity when William S. King came forward as a candidate for Congress. If he wished to renew the life of the party by an infusion of young blood, he has neglected his opportunities. Therefore, when he entered upon the closing contest of this Senatorial campaign, he had except perhaps with some who know him intimately, no other claim than the one in which no man can excel Alexander Ramsey—that of being a party man of such steadfastness that no measure can be so radical, no candidate so obnoxious, but what party fealty will sugar-coat the bitter pill. His supporters in the Legislature were pledged to their constituents, or otherwise determined, not to consent to Senator Ramsey's re-election under any circumstances, but, being self-deceived, he deceived them into going into the caucus they had not intended to join, and there was left a fourth of his strength when the remainder withdrew. Circumstances have made him the representative of the anti-Ramsey element, which, to say the least, his course and his management has not strengthened.

AS FOR IGNATIUS DONNELLY,

the nominee of the Democratic caucus, he is mounted and will never dismount. He may be thrown, but when he is he will do his best to put the animal in such condition that no one else can ride it. For Mr. Donnelly's allegiance to any organization begins and ends with his admiration and ambition for himself. The Democrats knew his weakness, but they overloooked his long tried and never failing persistence in "sticking" to himself. He has enough of a personal following to hold the caucus for a few days longer, and finally break it up. Under these circumstances the Democrats are not likely either to elect their man or to initiate movements of compromise. For Donnelly cannot gain the votes of Republicans, nor will he permit any compromise except upon himself, which is what few others would consent to.

THE REPUBLICANS

must eventually come together upon a new candidate, whom they can elect. There are half a dozen such whom any Minnesotian would name at once, but against either of them local prejudices would work. Minneapolis and St. Paul are opposed in the matter. The St. Paul influence is against any man not of this city or identified with its interests. Minneapolis would like to have the Senator, and, failing in that, is determined St. Paul shall not. But even this pig-headed opposition to compromise must yield at last. I adhere to the prediction that the quarrel will end where it began, in the family, without the Democratic neighbors being called in by either side. H.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE DEMOCRATS FAIL TO NOMINATE.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26.—The *Commercial's* Charlestown (W. Va.) special says the Democratic Senatorial caucus to-night was a failure, Henry C. Walker receiving 26 votes, which was the highest for any one candidate, but eleven short of a nomination. A formal vote of the Legislature was taken at noon to-day according to law. Another caucus will be held to-morrow night.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

ILLINOIS.

HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26.—In the House, this morning, Callahan offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Revenue to report as to the expediency of amending the Revenue law so that assessments shall be made only once in four years by County Assessors, and so that taxes shall be collected by County Treasurers, and sales for non-payment of taxes be made once in four years; unpaid taxes be carried to the next ensuing year, and 12 per cent added for delinquency, and that no conveyance of lands shall be recorded if the taxes be unpaid. The resolution also instructed the Committee to report as to the expediency of abolishing the State Board of Equalization, and transferring its duties to the Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State. After considerable discussion of a proposition to print, which was lost, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Revenue, with instruction to print.

Henry, of Boyd, presented a resolution setting forth that 400 acres of land belonging to Irvington Agricultural College had been allowed to fall into the hands of private individuals, and instructing the Committee on Education to investigate the matter with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report

A BILL ABOLISHING THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM

was introduced and was promptly referred to the Committee.

PLATER'S PET BILL IMMOLATED.

The Committee on Education reported back Plater's bill to deprive "niggers" of education, by repeal of the act extending to colored children the advantage of the public schools, with the recommendation that it do not pass. Plater moved the bill be ordered to a second reading. Lost. A motion to reconsider was made, and Plater got the floor, but was choked off on a point of order, and the motion to reconsider was tabled, clinching the fate of the bill. It was manifest that the opposition did not care to have the bill discussed, and they assisted to get it out of the way.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. Burke, of Macoupin, called up his joint resolution instructing Senators, and requesting Representatives in Congress to vote against the bill of Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, authorizing United States Courts in which judgments have been rendered against municipalities to order a levy by the Marshal, and sale, to satisfy such judgment.

Mr. Burke spoke in support of his resolution, denouncing the Washburn bill, which, if passed, would enable the United States Courts to enforce payment of the judgment on the Macoupin County bonds, and appealed to Senators from railroad-bond counties to join with him in the resolution against that bill.

Mr. Steele, of Coles, took the floor, and was very severe in his strictures on the resolution as a repudiative measure. Honest debts ought to be paid, and all the presumptions were that a debt was an honest one when on trial in a United States Court judgment was rendered upon it. Mr. Steele's outspoken strictures virtually killed the resolution, which was then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, where it will probably be smothered.

TAX-REFUNDING MEASURE.

Arntzen's bill for refunding the 7-36 tax-grab was taken up, and, after a number of amendments had been offered, was referred back, with the amendments, to the Judiciary Committee. The bill provides that counties which have paid the 7-36 into the State Treasury shall be credited with the amount so paid in settlement with the State for taxes collected during 1875. The tracts of land in the several counties on which tax was paid shall be credited with the amount paid in the tax collectable in 1875. Where the land has been sold, the person who paid the 7-36 shall be paid the same by the County Collector on presentation of his tax-receipt. Waite's amendment provides that, in counties where the 7-36 tax is retained by the County Collector, as in Cook, it shall be refunded to the tax-payers. The general features of the bill are approved. The only differences being as to the minor details, and, without doubt, the bill, with unimportant modifications, will pass.

Kehoe introduced a bill to limit palace and sleeping car charges to $1.50 per section and $3 for a state-room.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

Casey introduced a resolution instructing the Revenue Committee to report an amendment to the Revenue law making taxes payable in January and July of each year.

A RAILROAD BILL.

One of the most important railroad bills of the session was introduced to-day by Callahan. It authorizes all existing railroad corporations, and all hereafter organized, to locate, relocate, extend, construct, operate, and maintain railroad lines to and from any point or points in this State. It also provides that, upon consolidation, the consolidated company shall be vested with all the rights and powers, and be subject to the liabilities, of the companies consolidated.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A bill for the consolidation of the Grand Division of the Supreme Court, as prayed in the memorial of the Chicago Bar Association, together with their memorial, was offered by Bradwell, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HERRINGTON PRESIDES OVER THE HOUSE SATISFACTORILY.

A feature of the day in the House was that, just as Plater was endeavoring to get the floor on his bill, subsequently killed, to prevent "niggers" obtaining an education, and the prospects were that there would be a renewal of the circus show, Speaker Haines called Herrington to the chair. The latter, by his quiet, dignified rulings, shut off Plater, precluded filibustering, avoided any parliamentary tangle, and expedited business in a way that led to no little contrast between the Speaker on the alert for surprises and parliamentary traps and a Representative who in the chair paid regard to nothing but the order of business and the plain parliamentary rules.

SENATE.

Jacobs introduced a bill requiring banks and banking associations doing business under State laws to make a full statement of their condition at any time on demand of the Auditor of State, as well as to make regular quarterly reports. The statements must also show the amount of indebtedness of the Directors and stockholders to the bank. In its leading features, the bill follows the provisions of the National Bank act. Buehler, of Cook, introduced a bill for the taxation of church edifices and all church property. A bill providing that waiver of the Homestead and Exemption laws in a promissory note should subject all property of the maker to sale or execution to satisfy such note, was introduced by Casey. Casey also introduced a bill providing that, upon petition of fifty voters, the County Commissioners of any county shall order an election for the submission to the voters of the question of the abandonment of town organization. This bill is designed for the relief of those localities which are burdened with superfluous town organizations. The present law requires the petition to be signed by one-fifth of the electors of a town before the County Board can order an election.

CHICAGO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cook County members express dissatisfaction and disappointment at the nominations made by Chicago Judges for Justices of the Peace. Some members say a ward caucus would have made nominations as good, and that there should be a Constitutional amendment relieving the Judges of the duty of making the nominations, and of the consequent liability to political pressure.

THE DISSATISFIED NOT DISSATISFIED.

At the urgent solicitation of Speaker Haines, Herrington, Hise, Cummings, and other Democrats named in yesterday's TRIBUNE as dissatisfied with Haines' ruling, etc., have been induced to sign a card disavowing the sentiments attributed in a letter on which THE TRIBUNE'S editorial was based.

INDIANA.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—Johnson, of Floyd, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Common Council of Jeffersonville, transmitting a petition, with 2,000 signatures, setting forth that the present manner of contracting convict-labor in the Southern State Prison is unjust, illegal, and contrary to the Constitution, and asking for an investigation into the affairs of said prison, praying for its abandonment. Bills were introduced to cut down the compensation of the Reporter of the Supreme Court one-third; to authorize five or more persons to do free banking; providing that Auditors of counties shall not pay exceeding 20 cents per tract for the publication of delinquent lists; authorizing the organization of Granges of Patrons of Husbandry. The afternoon session was taken up with a debate on the bill to repeal the law allowing 10 per cent on judgments. Speeches were made in favor of it per cent by Senators Harney, Givan, and Dykeman, and in favor of allowing the law to stand by Neff, Johnson, Bell, and Gooding. After a

debate which was very spirited, the report was concurred in by yeas, 23; nays, 22.

IN THE HOUSE,

a bill providing for the reassessement of property in the year 1875, and every five years thereafter, was passed by a vote of 03 to 26; also, to pay but 25 cents a description for publishing delinquent lists. A bill repealing the law allowing payment of taxes in semi-annual installments was defeated. A bill to print official advertisements in German papers passed.

In the evening the Legislature was addressed on immigration by Henry Musgrave, of Mississippi.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Jefferis-Baxter contest case, from Wayn County, was argued before the Senate Committee on Elections to-night, J. W. Gordon, of this city, for Jefferis, the contestant, and C. Walker for Baxter. A majority of 4 votes is all that Baxter holds the seat by.

WISCONSIN.

ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—A memorial to Congress was presented to enable the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin to become freeholders and citizens. A resolution was also presented to instruct the Committee on Incorporations to report a bill restoring the Supervisors system of county government. The resolution to meet at 11:30 to elect a United States Senator was adopted, as was also a resolution prohibiting smoking in the Assembly Chamber. Bills were introduced in relation to the service of summons on foreign insurance companies; to amend the Revised Statutes relating to Justices' Courts; to provide for services of process on Sheriffs in certain cases; to establish a court of limited jurisdiction in Brown County; to require notice to be given in cases where accidents occur on account of defective highways; relating to elections and town meetings, and in relation to towns and town officers; to prevent ensnaring or trapping deer; and amending the laws incorporating the Railroad Mortgage Land Company.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented relating to the use of the drainage fund of the Town of Byron, Monroe County; in favor of the passage of a memorial to Congress relating to jurisdiction over islands of the Mississippi; and a remonstrance against the division of Clark County. A resolution was offered for printing the decision of the Supreme Court on the Potter law. Resolutions in reference to legislation regarding railroad connections and cheap transportation were adopted. Bills were introduced amending the Potter law; relative to the term of the Commissioners; to authorize the Town of Byron, in Monroe County, to use the drainage fund; to reinstate a plat of North La Crosse; also, a memorial to Congress relating to concurrent criminal jurisdiction over the islands of the Mississippi. The Assembly bill amending the act incorporating the German School Association of Prairie du Chien was concurred in under a suspension of the rules.

MICHIGAN.

THE USUAL MONDAY'S WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 26.—The Legislature reassembled at 8 o'clock with full Houses. In the Senate, Mr. Greusel gave notice of the introduction of a bill to regulate the matter of the detention of witnesses. The Senate then adjourned. In the House, four petitions were introduced in favor of doing away with the Prohibitory Liquor law, and one favoring the making it more stringent. A petition was introduced praying the repeal of the law creating a Board of Public Works at Port Huron; also one numerously signed praying the repeal of the law creating County Superintendents of Schools; besides one or two others of no special consequence. Notices were given that bills would be introduced changing the law concerning the Superior Court of the City of Detroit, and authorizing the City of Detroit to raise money for sewer improvements. A bill was introduced by Mr. McLachne, of Monroe, to amend the act relating to the Reform School, and was referred to the Committee on that institution. After a little further business of no special consequence, the House adjourned. Both Houses meet at 10 to-morrow.

MINNESOTA.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—Bills were introduced authorizing the St. Anthony Water-Power Company to issue preferred stock; repealing the Railroad law of 1874; the House bill appropriating $20,000 for the immediate relief of the destitute in the grasshopper counties.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced repealing the section excepting the Farmers' Mutual Company of Minneapolis from the restrictions of the General Insurance law; providing for condemning land for school purposes; for an amendment of the Constitution requiring school funds to be invested in State or National bonds except otherwise authorized by popular vote. The contested-election case of Chambers vs. Frazee was decided in favor of Frazee, the sitting member.

OHIO.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.—In the House this afternoon bills were introduced prescribing the rates of State taxes. The rates fixed are the same as last year, except the levy for general revenue, which is one-tenth of a mill less; to make it a misdemeanor to keep or employ children for begging purposes, and to give claims of employers of an assignor preference over other claims.

CRIME.

ABSCONDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 26.—A young man named Samuel Oliver, organist of the Congregational Church, jumped the city this morning, leaving a number of mementoes behind in the shape of unpaid hotel, saloon, and tailor bills. He is a genius of many accomplishments, parts his hair in the middle, bounces the organ very artistically, and is fond of cigars, fast horses, and fast women. He is said to be respectably connected at the East, and is supposed to be on his way to the silver fields of Montana. Those who trusted him have come to grief, the haunts that knew him know him no more, and the Congregationa Church is without an organist.

FORSAKES HIS CREDITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Jan 26.—It is now generally believed that Francis Foot, who recently opened an elaborate jewelry establishment here, and who mysteriously disappeared about a fortnight ago, has absconded with much valuable property. A detective claims to have traced him to Kansas City. The Sheriff to-day seized his establishment on about a dozen local executions. The effort was made to open his burglar-proof safe, but without success. The full amount of his liabilities is unknown, but it is thought that Eastern dealers have been heavily victimized.

A PRESUMPTIOUS OFFICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—M. A. Ives was elected last fall Clerk of the Courts for Franklin County. Since then his wife died of a brutal attempt at abortion. Her husband was so deeply implicated in the villainous proceeding that the Grand Jury indicted him for murder. At the January meeting of the Supervisors, Mr. Ives presented his official bond for approval, but it was met with a firm and decided protest by numerous citizens, who did not think it proper that Mr. Ives should be placed in a position where he could select the jurors to try his own case, and have possession of his own bail-bond for his appearance for trial. The Board appointed a Clerk to fill the vacancy.

A FEMALE ROBBER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Kate Clark, who was recently a seamstress in the family of Senator Stewart, at Washington, was arrested to-day, charged with the robbery of Mrs. Stewart, on Saturday, of bonds, diamonds, laces, etc., valued at $6,500. The property was recovered, and, with the accused, sent to Washington. Two trunks were also secured, containing between $10,000 and $12,000 worth of plate, laces, velvets, and other valuables.

AFTER THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 26.—Informations against a number of liquor-dealers were filed in the District Court to-day. The saloonists are in a white-heat of excitement, and threats of violence against the informer are freely indulged in.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Tenure of Office Vexing Congress.

A Proposition to Make the Term Six Years, and Bar Re-election.

A Strong Debate Sustained by Hoar, Butler, and Roberts.

The Resolution for a Constitutional Amendment Fails of a Two-Thirds Vote.

The Republican Caucus Will Sit Out the Civil-Rights Bill To-Day.

The New Committee in New Orleans Finds Out the Gigantic Fraud.

The Senate Committee to Report Against the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands Proposed.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

THE SIX-YEAR PROPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The House today barely escaped an extended debate upon the third-term proposition. The Judiciary Committee reported a joint resolution fixing the Presidential term at six years. It was so framed that it would not have prevented another re-election of President Grant. The introduction of the resolution was the signal for the renewal of the fight between Massachusetts Republican politicians. It is a curious and very disagreeable fact that whenever Gen. Butler takes one side of a question, Judge Hoar and his followers are bound to take the other. It happened that to-day they were, in fact, nearly agreed upon one point, an event for which both sought to make excuse to the House. Judge Hoar opposed the six-year proposition. While disclaiming any desire for the election of a President beyond two terms, he preferred to leave the American people to exercise their franchise in their own discretion, and thought it arrogant in this generation to prescribe the mode in which the next shall determine the Presidential choice. Gen. Butler wanted to permit the people to decide this for themselves, and thought no better way could be devised than by submitting this proposed amendment. He thought especially that it should not now be opposed, since it was so framed that it bore no personal relation to the present Executive.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS,

who very emphatically defined his position upon the third-term question during the campaign, renews that declaration to-day. His speech was brief and pithy. He thought that a new danger to the Republic could be avoided by the adoption of such an amendment. He made the broad statement, which his colleagues on the floor by no means admitted, that history shows that the danger to Republics always comes from above and not below. A prominent Republican sitting near Roberts, who was unable to obtain the floor upon the question, insisted that such was not the fact of history, and that the downfall of Republics had invariably been due to the disorganizing influences of party factions, led by demagogues.

MR. WARD, OF CHICAGO,

thought it wou d be well enough to permit the future to take care of itself,—that those who come after us are as competent to determine and to guard these rights as we are,—and moved to table the resolution. Disagreed to—yeas, 110; nays, 123. The joint resolution was then rejected,—yeas, 134; nays, 104,—two-thirds not having voted. The following was the negative vote:

NAYS.

Averill,	Hazelton (Wis.),	Ray,
Barber,	Hoar, E. R.,	Richmond,
Barry,	Hodges,	Rusk,
Biery,	Houghton,	Scofield,
Bradley,	Howe,	Scudder (N. J.),
Burchard,	Hubbell,	Sener,
Burleigh,	Hurlbut,	Sessions,
Burrows,	Hyde,	Shanks,
Butler (Mass.),	Kelley,	Sheats,
Butler (Tenn.),	Lewis,	Sherwood,
Cain,	Lofland,	Shoemaker,
Carpenter,	Loughridge,	Sloan,
Cason,	Lowe,	Small,
Clark (N. J.),	Lynch,	Smart,
Clark (N. Y.),	Martin,	Snyder,
Clements,	Maynard,	Sprague,
Cobb (N. J.),	McDill (Ia.),	Starkweather,
Cobb (Kan.),	McKee,	St. John,
Coburn,	Mills,	Taylor,
Conger,	Moore,	Thomas (N. C.),
Corwin,	Myers,	Thomas (Va.),
Cotton,	Negley,	Thornburgh,
Crutchfield,	Nunn,	Todd,
Dobbins,	O'Neill,	Townsend,
Donnan,	Orth,	Tyner,
Eames,	Packard,	Waldron,
Farwell,	Page,	Wallace,
Foot,	Pelham,	Ward (Ill.),
Hagans,	Pendleton,	Ward (N. J.),
Hale (Me.),	Platt (Va.),	Whiteley,
Hale (N. Y.),	Platt (N. Y.),	Weller,
Harmer,	Pratt,	Williams (Mass.),
Harris (Mass.),	Rainey,	Williams (Ind.),
Hathorn,	Ransier,	Wilson (Ia.)—104.
Hawley (Ill.),	Rapier,	

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE SIX-YEAR PROPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—In the House this morning, Potter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

"Art. 16. From and after the next election for President of the United States the President shall hold his office during a term of six years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected in manner as now provided, or that may hereafter be provided. But neither President nor Vice-President (when the office of President has devolved upon him) shall be eligible for re-election as President." He remarked that the amendment would not affect the next Presidential term, and moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. E. R. Hoar expressed surprise that such proposition should be passed without discussion.

Mr. Potter replied that if any question had been discussed, and discussed until everybody within the House and outside was familiar with it, it was this question.

Mr. Garfield inquired how it would be with the Vice-President succeeding to the Presidential office within a week of the close of the term.

Mr. Potter replied that he would have to take the office with all its restrictions and disabilities.

Mr. E. R. Hoar remarked that, while he was not of the opinion that there was likely to be any occasion when he should favor, or believed the American people would favor, the continuance of any person in the Presidential office beyond two terms, he did not believe that an argument as to the corruption of people by Executive power was one on the strength of which the people should confess that they needed such protection against such influence as that they would deliberately deprive themselves of the power of selecting their Chief Magistrate. He remembered a conversation which he had with an eminent gentleman standing high in office in reference to the re-election of Lincoln, and who was very much opposed to his re-election, and he (Hoar) had then said he believed the American people intended to re-elect Lincoln, if necessary, during the rest of his life, until he was recognized by every part of the country as President of the United States. He (Hoar) did not propose to aid in depriving the American people of the right under any emergency or exigency of determining whom they should keep in the Presidential chair. He did not believe that they ever would keep a man beyond the time which Washington's example had sanctioned, and which was one of the traditions of the Republic; but it was a very grave and serious question to deprive the people of the power to choose.

Mr. Kasson suggested that it was a serious question with all popular Governments whether ineligibility should apply to any but the next term of office, and he proposed to amend the bill in that respect, allowing eligibility after six years. The amendment was allowed to be offered.

On motion of Mr. E. R. Hoar, the vote ordering the main question was reconsidered, and the question opened to discussion.

MR. BUTLER, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

defended the Judiciary Committee from the implied censure of his colleague (Hoar) in regard to passing a Constitutional amendment under the previous question. The proposition was simply offered to the American people to decide, after full consideration, and without any previous question. If the House said that it would not offer them such an amendment, there was no way in which the people could discuss upon it. The House could not stand in the way of Constitutional Amendments, but it could not bind the people in any other way. Therefore he should be pretty liberal in voting propositions for Constitutional amendments to be sent to the people. If the people wanted them they ought to have them, and if they did not want them they would take good care in the several States not to pass them.

Mr. Hazelton (Wis.)—Have there been petitions from several States for this amendment?

Mr. Butler—For a long series of years there have been agitation and petitions for this amendment. It has been urged all over the country, and it comes up now without any possible personal relations to it. Nobody, so far as I know, has a single idea of any possible personal relations to the present Executive. I agree that the people ought to have the right to elect a man President just as many times as they choose, and nobody ought interfere with that right. But the people ought also to have the correlative right, which is to say that they will not elect a man more than once if they want to say so, and if we will not give them that privilege they can never have an opportunity of saying so. I do not think that this proposition refers to the corruption of the people by the President, but that it rather refers to the political action of Congress. It has been said that a new President is engaged in getting officers under him, and that a second Congress is engaged in seeing how it can make a new President so as to get the offices under him. It is, therefore, desirable to have one term of Congress for attending to business without any such temptation. It has been also said that the reason why the country has been so unsuccessful in Vice-Presidents when they became Presidents, is that they have always looked to a re-election, and therefore we propose to take away the temptation from Vice-President as well as from President. I differ, however, with my colleague (Hoar). I can conceive a condition of things under which I would vote for a President three, four, five, or ten times.

Mr. Hoar—How does my colleague differ from me in saying that?

Mr. Butler—If I do not differ with my colleague I am glad for once in my life to agree with him. I say to-day that I believe that the saying of the late President Lincoln had good sense and good wit, that it is not worth while to swap horses in crossing a stream. When George Washington set us the example, he had got across, and all was peace and quiet. But the time which would call for the re-election of a President is when a strong hand has hold of the Government and when in time of commotion, in time of rebellion, in a time when thousands and thousands are murdered in one section of the country without any punishment for their murder, and people feel a doubt as to what will be the future of the country without a re-election—then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up as one man to the re-election of the strong hand that will hold the Government in the future as it has in the past. Then they will cry out in the language of the Poet Laureate of Great Britain:

> O God, for a man
> With head, heart, hand,
> Like one of the strong ones long gone by
> Aristocrat, Democrat, Autocrat—
> Whatever the call him,—what care I?
> One who can rule, and dare not lie."

I can conceive of that, and the only thing that will ever make a third term successful—and I warn my Democratic friends of it—is the keeping of one section of the country disturbed and at war with itself. If a third term for the Presidency is now made possible, it is made so only by the upturning which you [indicating the Democrats] have thrown upon us, and, if it is possible, it will be done by you.

E. H. ROBERTS

said: "As I read history, Republics are overthrown by the plea of necessity, and in times of great excitement, and I declare that in cold blood the American people shall have an opportunity, whether or not they are willing, in any emergency, to elect a President for a third time. As I read history, the dangers to Republics come not as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) suggested, from below, but always from above. Always the pretense is that the country needs a strong man; always the pretense is that there is a disturbance somewhere; that there is need of an army and a military chieftain. Dictators come through the plea of necessity. Tell me one Republic that has ever been overthrown in any way other than that. I want the American people, at least, to have the opportunity to say how they read history, and whether they do not believe that in that way lies murder to the Republic. For one, I desire to say that even in the case which the gentleman from Massachusetts has suggested—the re-election of Lincoln—it would have been better to have re-elected another rather than establish the principle of a continuous Executive. I cannot conceive a contingency in which I would be willing to be for a continuous Executive of this Republic, and I ask the gentlemen on this side to consider whether or not they are willing now to be put upon record as willing to invite a contingency in the future when we shall be called upon to meet the question of disturbance, of excitement, of a continuous Executive, of a strong man in a strong Government. My faith is not in strong men. My faith is in the American people. Constitutions are made in time of deliberation if they are good constitutions, and I want the American people to have the privilege of saying what their Constitution shall be. I deem that as infinitely more important than the privilege at any time of being able to call upon one man, however strong and however great, and I think it is essential to the Republic that an amendment like this shall be put into the Constitution.

MR WARD, OF ILLINOIS,

argued against the proposed amendment, on the ground that the people are competent to determine who should be President. He saw no reason for saying that the American people should establish a statue so high that it could not be readily reached, saying that in future they shall not elect this man or that man. He had heard no clamor for this constitutional amendment. As he would trust his own vote in the next Presidential election, so he was willing to trust the people. He moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

The House refused to lay it on the table—yeas, 98; nays, 138.

Mr. Ward (Ill.) then moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee. Negatived—yeas, 110; nays, 123.

THE RESOLUTION REJECTED.

The joint resolution was then rejected—yeas, 134; nays, 104; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

All the Democrats voted for it, and the following Republicans: Albright, Buffinton, Cannon, Cessna, Chittenden, Clayton, Darrell, Dawes, Dunnell, Field, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckle, Harrison, Hawley (Ct.), Hazelton (N. J.), Haskins, Hunter, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Lawrence, Lowndes, McCrary, Merriam, Monroe, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Scudder (N. Y.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Va.), Smith (O.), Southard, Standard, Strait, Strawbridge, Thornburgh, Tremain, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Mass.), and Wilson (Ind.).

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the proposed amendment to the Constitution as to the election of President and Vice-President, in favor of the plurality system, and a minority report was presented by Mr. Smith (N. Y.), recommending the abolition of the electoral college, and direct election by the people. Ordered printed.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President. It provides that from three to ten days next prior to the last Monday in every January following the election for President or Vice-President, the Senate shall appoint four Senators, and the House of Representatives five of its members, and such nine persons shall constitute the Committee upon the Election of President and Vice-President. A majority of said Committee shall be a quorum, and a concurrence of said majority shall be necessary in any action thereof. Each member of the Committee shall take a special oath to perform the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this bill. The Senate and House are required to meet together in the hall of the House at 1 o'clock on said last Monday in January, and meet daily (Sunday excepted) until the duties hereafter specified are performed. The President of the Senate is to preside and open all certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of votes cast for President or Vice-President, and, after so opening them, the papers shall all be delivered to the Committee above provided for, who shall proceed to examine the same and report in writing, as soon as possible, the state of votes, and what persons, if any, have been, pursuant to law, elected President or Vice-President. If, when the report is made, any question is raised by any Senator or member of the House touching the legal validity of any vote or proceeding of the Committee, the two Houses shall consider the question separately, and, if they concur, their judgment shall stand, and the report of the Committee be modified accordingly; but, if the two Houses do not concur, then the report of the Committee shall stand, and the persons so declared elected shall respectively be deemed prima facie entitled to exercise the functions of their offices, subject to any contest made in due course of law. Referred.

THE CIVIL STUMBLING-BLOCK.

REPUBLICANS DETERMINE TO FIGHT IT OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Republican Representatives met in caucus again to-night. They were in session four hours. The reports that there was a row and even violence are unfounded. The caucus was entirely harmonious. The Republicans against whom any bitterness of feeling may have existed on account of their bolt of the caucus yesterday were not present. The result of the caucus to-night is, that the Republicans have voted to bring up the Civil-Rights bill to-morrow, and to permit no other legislation until the bill is passed or defeated. They will sit it out, and endeavor to force the Democrats to either compromise or surrender their position. The resolution covers at least one week, if so much shall be necessary. At the end of that time, if no disposition is made of the bill, the future action of the Republicans will be determined by further deliberation. They are determined that the Republican majority shall control the business of the House.

THE BILL TO BE REPORTED

is the one which was recently recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. It does not embrace the same school features as the Senate bill. It provides that in localities where equal separate schools exist they shall not be disturbed, and that in places where separate schools are not provided equal rights must be given in the same school. The school privileges are to be equal, but not necessarily the same. It was decided that two amendments might be offered, one relating to cemeteries, the other to public places. The responsibility of the failure of all other legislation, and of an extra session, is to rest with the Democrats.

THE GAG-RULE.

The first two hours of the caucus were devoted to the consideration of measures to unite and strengthen the Republican party. A motion was made to instruct the Committee on Rules to report a new rule which would enable the majority to control the business of the House, and to defeat the dilatory motions of the minority. A long and interesting debate upon this motion followed. Among the speakers were Gen. Butler, Conger, of Michigan, Ward, of Illinois; and Williams, of Wisconsin. Gen. Butler said that it is the duty of the Committee on Rules to report such a rule, without any instructions, and, since they did not, he could not believe that they would if instructed, although one should rise from the dead. Conger, who has just returned from the Vicksburg investigation, said that, while the Civil-Rights bill was a measure of importance, he thought that general legislation for the South was the most important duty of this Congress.

The debate showed that there was considerable feeling against the Committee on Rules. That Committee is composed of the Speaker, Horace Maynard, Garfield, Sam Cox, and Randall. The majority of this Committee are not believed to favor Southern legislation. The motion to instruct the Committee on Rules was defeated, and the decision indicated reached concerning civil rights.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The House Republicans held a caucus to-night, with a view, if possible, to retrieve the defeat by the House, on Monday, of their caucus action on Saturday night. There was a tolerably full attendance, and much earnest debate, but a number left the caucus before there was any determination of the questions before them, several declaring they would not be bound by caucus action. It is said by a member who remained till the close that the only conclusion reached was the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report the Civil-Rights bill in its order; that the bill be open to amendment; that after three hours' debate the previous question shall be moved in order to force a vote, even if it should require a continuous session of forty-eight hours to do so.

THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL.

OPPOSITION FROM DRY-GOODS MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Ways and Means Committee expect to take into consideration on next Tuesday the letter of Secretary Bristow regarding changes in the Tariff law, which was returned to him to-day, at his request, for alteration. A number of the leading dry-goods importers of New York, headed by H. B. Claflin & Co., C. S. Jaffrays & Co., Dudin, Freeres & Co., and others, have united in a petition to the President, requesting him not to sign the little Tariff bill, on the ground that it makes radical and unwise changes in the Tariff laws. It increases the duty on silks of all grades. The petition reached the President today.

The Secretary of the Treasury received a letter to-day stating that the leading importers of the country had by some means obtained a list of articles upon which he proposed an increase of the tariff, and had forthwith ordered large supplies by cable, thus in effect defeating the desired increase in the customs receipts. They suggest that a change in articles designated be made, but he seems to be at a loss to know what particular articles should be selected. It is supposed that the information, of which the importers so quickly availed themselves, leaked out through some of the Treasury officials, with whom the Secretary had advised on the subject.

ENTER McCARRAHAN.

PROSPECT OF A FINAL RIDDANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Bill McGarrahan has again come to the front. Late in the day the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution to fix the title to certain lands in Montera County, California. The lands are those covered by the New Idria and McGarrahan claims. There speedily arose a sharp and exciting debate. The California members, led by Houghton, directly antagonized the resolution, and sought to raise a point of order. Gen. Butler made the significant statement that the resolution was an admonition to the Secretary of the Interior not to give up the public domain until the title has been settled in the courts. It appears that recently some eminent lawyers have decided that the United States have the

SOLE LEGAL TITLE

to these valuable New Idria lands. McCrary, of Iowa, in response to the exactions of those who have been known as special friends of the New Idria Company, said he thought as the McGarrahan and New Idria claims have been before Congress so many years, it is time they should go out of it, and the matter be referred to the courts for adjustment. A peculiar argument urged in favor of the resolution was that before Mr. Williams became Attorney-General he had appeared against the Government in this matter, and that there would be an indelicacy in asking him to appear on the other side. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 136, nays 11.

TOM SCOTT'S BANTLING.

SLIM CHANCE OF REJOGNITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The chances for the passage of Tom Scott's Texas Pacific scheme are rapidly declining. The exact position of the bill in the House Committee on Pacific Railroads is not definitely known. Even if the Committee should deside to report it favorably, there wil probably be no opportunity to bring this bill before the House, as it is not likely that the Committee will be called again this session. If it should be reported from the Committee to the House, a single objection, under the new rule of last session, would send it to the Committee of the Whole at the bottom of the calendar. There is no possible chance for taking original action upon that bill in the House. The only opportunity for the success of the scheme is by securing a favorable report in the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, and the passage of the bill by the Senate. The bill would then go to the Speaker's table, from which it could only be taken by a two-thirds vote. In the present parliamentary position of the bill there is no probability that it can be brought before the House for a majority vote. It also seems certain that the bill will not be favorably reported by the Senate Committee.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WASTE PAPER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Orator Mumm is not dead yet. The House, upon the passage of the Finance bill, refused permission to print unspoken speeches on finance. This morning the *Record*, however, contained a long, elaborate, and curious speech on finance by Bright, of Tennessee, which he seems to have mysteriously obtained unanimous leave to print.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE.

Atty.-Gen. Field, of Louisiana, has telegraphed here that the members of the Investigating Committee now in New Orleans are, as he calls it, quite as prejudiced as was the Foster Sub-Committee. The members of the Foster Sub-Committee are very confident that the whole Committee will fully indorse their report as to the action of the Returning Board.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil-Rights bill now prevents the passage of twenty-seven bills upon the Speaker's table. It is at the top of the list. Among these bills are the Bayfield & St. Croix bill, the Iron-Clad bill, and a large number of private and political disabilities bills.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

The House Committee on Military Affairs today agreed to report favorably upon the President's message relative to armament of seacoast fortifications. The Committee have prepared a bill appropriating $250,000 for the transformation of smooth-bore guns, which will be speedily reported to the House. They will also report a bill appropriating $100,000 to be used in experimenting in improvements in heavy ordnance.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

A resolution will be introduced at the earliest possible moment fixing the salary of Government counsel before the Alabama Court at $10,000. It appears that under the law organizing the Court, the Government counsel is to be paid by a percentage fixed by the Judges. The present percentage, it is said, is such that the fees of the counsel might aggregate $50,000 annually. That officer is ex-Postmaster-General Creswell.

THE SUGG-FORT FRAUD.

A strong effort will be made by the minority of the Committee on War Claims to reconsider the vote by which the Committee refused to report to the House the damaging evidence which showed the relation of Representative Roderick R. Butler to the fraudulent Sugg-Fort claim. The action of the majority of the Committee has elicited very unfavorable comment in the House.

MICHIGAN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably a bill to divide the State of Michigan into three Judicial Districts, and to establish the Northern District of Michigan. Referred to the Committee of the Whole for general discussion.

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS.

The proposition to raise the interest on the 3 65-100 bonds of the District of Columbia from currency to coin was not received favorably by the House Committee on Appropriations. That Committee directed the bill to be reported to the House with the words "in coin" omitted.

FREEDMEN'S BANK.

The morning hour in the House was occupied by debate on the proposition to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Bank, and to reduce the present number of Commissioners. There are now three Commissioners, of whom one is Robert Purvis, a prominent colored citizen of Philadelphia. The debate upon the bill furnished a very amusing incident. Sam Randall created consternation among the Democrats by opposing the reduction of the Commissioners from three to one, and by making a very earnest speech in behalf of the colored race. He paid the highest tribute to the ability and integrity of Robert Purvis, and said that all the white people had to do with with bank was to steal the black man's money, and thought it wrong not to allow the colored men representation on the Board of Commissioners. The bill went over, but it seems that the proposition to eject colored people from the Commission to manage the assets will be defeated. The proposition was made on the ground of economy.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day decided to report adversely upon the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The New England Senators upon that Committee were very earnest in their opposition to the treaty.

TREASURY REORGANIZATION.

Mr. Kellogg will to-morrow press his bill in the House for the reorganization of the Treasury Department. At present the greater portion of the Treasury bureaus are the mere foot-balls of the appropriations bills, upon which they are dependent. It is the purpose of this bill to reduce the Treasury force, reorganize its business, and make appropriations so that the business of the Treasury will not depend upon the changing views of the majority in the Lower House.

(*To the Associated Press*)

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The following nominations of Postmasters were sent to the Senate to-day: John C. Eiler, Muncie, Ind.; William Craddick, Knoxville, Ia.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: Gauger, Charles F. Davis, First District of Ohio. Storekeepers, A. H. Lacy, Charles Steel, Stephen Tull, and Robert B. Jameson, Eighth District of Kentucky.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: James L. Botsford, United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

Postmasters—G. L. Williams, Carrolton, Ill.; H. M. Goodspeed, Ligonier, Ind.; Norman Parson, Beardstown, Ill.; T. J. Richmond, Alton, Ill.; E. R. Brown, Elmwood, Ill.; Miss Lizzie Gilmer, Pittsfield, Ill.; E. Wilcox, Hutchinson, Kas.; J. V. Admire, North Topeka, Kas.; William H. Purse, Louisiana, Mo.

SUITS AGAINST THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Attorney General that the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, Sioux City & Pacific, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Central Pacific Railway Companies have failed to comply with the demands made by the Treasury Department for the 5 per cent on their net earnings, after sixty days' notice to them. Accordingly the Attorney-General has commenced preparations for bringing suit against these companies, but has not yet decided upon the places at which proceedings will be commenced.

REPROCITY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The negotiations for the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands have been practically completed, and it will be sent to the Senate in the course of a few days. At the instance of the Hawaiian Island Commissioners, it has been provided that the treaty shall not go into effect until the House of Representatives gives its sanction by appropriate legislation. The question recently raised by the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature as to the right of the President and Senate alone to decide such matters of commercial policy will thus be avoided. The Hawaiian Commissioners have also suggested the insertion of a clause prohibiting the levying of export duties on any article named in the treaty. This has been done in view of the action of the Government of Brazil, which, when the United States removed the import duty on coffee, levied an export duty of 5 cents per pound on that article, which has since been added to the profits of the foreign producers, and paid by consumers.

ANOTHER FIRE

was discovered in the basement of the Navy Department this evening in a pile of kindling-wood, which was suppressed before doing any injury.

[*The regular record of Congressional proceedings will be found on the Seventh Page.*]

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—At Harrison's Square Station, on the Old Colony Road, last evening, the Southern Shore train ran into a local train filled with people going to various places of amusement. The engine and boiler of the former train were demolished, and the seats ripped up, and the windows of the latter train shattered. Several of the passengers were severely injured.

LOST IN THE SNOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 26.—A party of buffalo-hunters, who left this city for the plains about two months ago, have returned, and report that one of their number—Valentine P. Ferris, of Swanton, Vt.—was lost, and is supposed to have perished during the prevalence of a heavy snow-storm.

RESIGNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26.—William Hooper, one of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Trustees, resigned to-day. He is dissatisfied with the policy that governs the Board, which is to spend all the money they can lay their hands on in building an entirely new, instead of utilizing the old pieces of road already in use. His successor will be appointed by the Superior Court. The Trustees have resolved to contract with the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, for a bridge across the Ohio River at Home street, in this city. The bid of this Company is $663,570. This is the last thing, that worked with other reasons, to decide Mr. Hooper to resign.

UTAH ITEMS.

SALT LAKE, U., Jan. 26.—There has been incorporated at this place a company to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Salt Lake to Ogden, intending to connect with the Utah Western here and the Utah Northern at Ogden, both narrow-gauge railroads. The road will be 37 miles long. Ten per cent of the capital stock has been subscribed, and work will be commenced at once.

Another corporation, called the Utah Forwarding Company, has been organized here for the handling of ores and bullion. The officers are: President, T. R. Jones; Superintendent, George T. Wallace.

Ore is now coming down Little Cottonwood Canon, the cold weather of the past few days having hardened the snow and stopped slides for the present.

FOREIGN.

Death of Tsai-Shun, the Emperor of China.

A Brief Sketch of the Life of the Youthful Ruler.

The Spanish Northern Army Assumes the Offensive.

Don Carlos Said to Be Shooting Officers for Treason.

CHINA.

DEATH OF EMPEROR TSAI-SHUN.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Emperor of China died on the 12th inst. His successor is 5 years old, and this dispatch says it is not certain who will succeed the late Emperor.

The youthful monarch whose demise is thus briefly chronicled was born either on April 5, 1855, or May 16, 1856, according to different authorities, and was either in his 19th or 20th year. His personal name is Tsai-Shun, which is his given name and not applied to him by the people. The family name of the dynasty is Aisingioro. The name of his reign, which must not be confounded with himself, is Tung-Chi, which means "United Rule." The Emperor is usually called Hwang Shang, or "August Supreme;" the term Tien Tsz, meaning "Son of Heaven," refers to his position as Vicegerent of Heaven. He succeeded his father actually at the death of the latter, Aug. 22, 1861, but his reign dates officially from Jan. 30, 1862, the first day of the succeeding Chinese year. Being at that time a minor, a regency was established, conducted jointly by two Empresses,—one, Tsz (Mercy), being the dowager or Imperial widow of the late King, and the other, Ngan (Peace), the boy's own mother, an inferior wife of his father, Hien-Fung, who was himself but 30 years old at the time of his death, in 1861, and was the fourth son of Tao-Kouang, whom he succeeded. The regency was afterwards dissolved by the Prince Kung, uncle of the youthful Emperor, who ousted the dowager, and with the boy's mother proclaimed a new regency, which ended with the ascent of Tsai-Shun to the throne on Feb. 23, 1873. The principal events of his reign were his own marriage a few months ago, and the atrocious massacre of foreigners at Tientsin on June 4, 1870. Its victims were the French Consul, the Vice-Consul, the interpreter of the French Legation at Peking and his wife, a Catholic priest, nine Sisters of Charity, a French subject engaged in trade and his wife, and three Russians. The French Consulate, the Cathedral, and the Missionary Hospital in which the Sisters were engaged, were destroyed, and the most revolting barbarities were practiced upon the victims before and after their death. The local officials were banished by the Government, the leaders of the massacre, fifteen in number, were executed, and a large indemnity paid for the property destroyed, and for the families of those who had perished. A special mission was also sent to France to declare the regret of the Government. The marriage of the young Emperior was an affair of Oriental magnificence. By the laws of the country the Emperor has one Empress, two second wives or Queens, and numerous concubines, or inferior wives. His successor is said to be but 5 years old, and in that case cannot be a son of the late monarch. The laws of China permit the Emperor to choose his successor from among the sons of his Empress and Queens. In no case, therefore, could the infant referred to be his son—unless, indeed, an error has been made as to his age. Tsai-Chun, as Emperor of China, ruled over the largest number of subjects of any monarch of the present day. The population of China is about 300,000,000 people, superior even to the great British Empire of 220,000,000. And yet the decease of this important monarch is announced a fortnight after its occurrence in the brief telegraphic dispatch which heads this notice of the event.

THE TURCO-MONTENEGRIN DIFFICULTY.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM THE BORDER.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—Turkey and Montenegro have withdrawn the troops which had been collected on the border in anticipation of hostilities.

SPAIN.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The Carlists have left Biscay and Guipascoa, and moved into Navarre, with all their material of war. The Army of the North has assumed the offensive.

THE BRITISH FLAG INSULTED.

SANTANDER, Jan. 26.—The Carlists have fired on a British vessel, loaded with the telegraph-cable, off the Biscayan coast.

ITEMS.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—Gen. Primo di Rivera has been appointed to the command of the Second Corps of the Army of the North.

Six hundred Carlists have submitted in the Province of Castelon de la Plana within the present month.

Fugitives from Estella assert that Don Carlos has shot several officers for treason.

Dispatches from Peralta say a great battle is momentarily expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW TORPEDO SYSTEM.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Globe* says the Government has adopted a system of torpedoes for the defense of the harbors of Bermuda, and also for the port of Halifax.

DIED.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, is dead.

RUMORS DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 27—4:30 a. m.—It is officially denied that Layard is to be recalled from Madrid, or that Lord Dufferin intends to resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

FIRES.

AT MARTINSVILLE, ILL.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 26.—A fire occurred at Martinsville, Ill., this morning burning four frame business houses on the south side of Main street. They were accupied by Dr. Jesse Comstock, drugs; John R. Bailey, stoves; William Ramsay, grocer; Misses Riffe & Wilson, millinery; O. D. German, boots; and W. H. Baird, dentist. Most of the goods were saved. Two of the buildings were owned by Dr. Flemner. Total loss, $10,000. No insurance.

AT HOWARD CITY, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 26.—The large and extensive lumber, shingle, and planing mill, and tub factory belonging to Morgan & Stanton, at Howard City, was burned at midnight Saturday. The feed-mill attached was also burned, with about 3 tons of feed, 70,000 Star shingles, and valuable new machinery. Two men sleeping in the mill lost their clothes, and barely escaped with their lives. Loss over $20,000; no insurance.

NEAR CROWN POINT, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Jan. 26.—A. D. Palmer's store, 7 miles from this place, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Palmer kept a country post-office, which was also destroyed. Loss estimated at $5,000; no insurance.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—A fire in the furniture warerooms at Fulton and Richmond streets, last night, damaged the stock to the amount of $25,000, and the building $10,000.

AT DE LISLE, CAN.

MONTREAL, Can., Jan. 26.—Twenty-five families were burned out and $50,000 worth of property destroyed by fire in De Lisle, near here, yesterday.

The argument in the application for a Receiver for the *Sentinel*, and to punish the Board of Directors for contempt of the injunction of the Court, before Commissioner Thompson, was concluded yesterday at Milwaukee. The Court reserves its decision.

SOUTHERN GRIEVANCES.

Ex-Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, Before the Congressional Committee.

And Gives Some Interesting Incidents of His Eventful Life.

Mr. J. H. Oglesby, of New Orleans, Corrects Certain Misstatements.

Official Report Concerning the Edgefield County, S. C., Disturbances.

LOUISIANA.

TESTIMONY OF EX-GOV. WELLS BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.—Ex-Gov. Wells was before the Congressional Committee to-day, and testified as to the action of the Returning Board. He submitted the Returning Board's report to the Legislature,—about seventy foolscap pages—as his statement, and explained for his not appearing before the Sub-Committee, that he was not subpœnaed. He received no notice whatever about the Committee being here except through the newspaper, and did not think they would leave so soon. He intended going to Washington to testify, but heard that another Committee was coming, so he did not go. Wells testified, "All the polls in Rapides were thrown out on my evidence. We had no other. I made my affidavit on the 14th of December. I filed these statements and mentioned these facts to the members of the Board."

Mr. Hoar asked if counsel had access to affidavits before filing their briefs. Gov. Wells said he thought they did.

Mr. Hoar—Was it filed before going into secret session?

Mr. Wells—Just before. The counsel would have had time to examine that affidavit if he had remained long enough to have reached that parish. Could have had time if he had wished it. There was no protest by the election-officers in Rapides, because it was worth a man's life to do so. Judge Manning, one of the worst White-Leaguers in this country, made up the Supervisor's statements. The Sheriff of the Parish, a White-Leaguer, held on till the 20th of December. They put in the regular Sheriff afterwards. The Recorder is a McEnery man.

Mr. Marshall asked if Gov. Wells had been assaulted in Rapides.

Gov. Wells—I was not assaulted, but my life was threatened. I received a letter from my son-in-law.

The letter was read. It advised the Governor to beware; that he would be killed by stealth; and as it was in his discharge of duty, his friends would die with him in protecting him. He said: "Assassins can intimidate me, but my enemies dare not face me. I am not afraid. I could not speak in the parish, and I would have been killed. The colored people were my only friends. During the War, when I was driven out for my opinions, they watched over me and cared for me. I am 67 years old; was born in Rapides; was a Whig before the War, and voted for Douglas to avert the struggle. I was Sheriff before the War; was a Federal during the War. I had to sleep in the woods during the War. I was called a jayhawker. I am proud of the name. I would rather be a jayhawker than a traitor. I was Governor after the War, and was removed in 1867 by Gen. Sheridan. I had 127 slaves when the War broke out. I owned two plantations, but am very poor now. I have acquired no property since the War; could not pay my debts, but may be able to do so if I live long enough. My neighbors treated me very well until the White League was organized. I proposed an amendment to the Constitution in my message as Governor which produced political differences, and the ill-feeling toward me has only sprung up since the Kellogg and McEnery difficulty.

WHAT MR. OGLESBY, OF NEW ORLEANS, SAYS.

The St. Louis *Globe* of yesterday publishes the following card, as a letter addressed to a St. Louis merchant, from J. H. Oglesby, of New Orleans, who was said to have been ostracised and ruined by a state of popular feeling grown out of the present situation in Louisiana. Mr. Oglesby writes:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22, 1875.—MY DEAR SIR: Your friendly lines of the 19th, inclosing the slip from one of your city papers, is this day to hand and carefully observed. To say that I am surprised at the publication, would but faintly express by feelings. Let me say to you, and to other good friends in St. Louis, there is no foundation in fact for the statements made, and I incline to think pure malice is at the bottom.

My term of office as President of the Chamber of Commerce expired on the 7th of December last, when I formally took leave of the Chamber as its presiding officer, having served out my third term, intimating my purpose not to accept a nomination for re-election. This determination I adhered to, notwithstanding efforts were made to induce me to change my purpose.

I am glad to be able to say to you that the bank I control lost but one depositor, and that a very small one. For the past week deposits have steadily increased, and are larger to-day than one week ago.

I flatter myself that I have not, to my knowledge, lost one personal friend whose esteem or friendship is worth having.

In conclusion, permit me to say, I gave no testimony in behalf of the Kellogg Government, or any other. What I said was not correctly reported in our papers, and expressions I have no recollection of using were imputed to me. This I corrected. I only answered the questions asked me, as I felt justified in doing from my standpoint of knowledge. They were my opinions and views, and given without any political significance whatever. I take no part in politics; have no personal or social relations with partisans; seldom express opinions; I don't pretend to understand the "Louisiana question;" don't believe any one does.

My health did not give way under the shock, as is stated; neither have I been at the point of death. Before I knew anything of the excitement certain interested parties tried to fan into a flame, I was suddenly, on Sunday, the 3d, attacked with a congestion of the liver and stomach, and for several days suffered severely, but at no time in danger, and, except for two days, was able to attend to my duties. I am now fully recovered. The various operations I control move on as usual, and I feel satisfied time will remove any wrong impressions that may now exist. Yours truly, J. H. OGLESBY.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE EDGEFIELD COUNTY TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 26.—Judge T. J. Mackey, Republican, who was sent by Gov. Chamberlain to investigate the recent troubles in Edgefield County, has made a report in which he lays the blame chiefly upon the gross abuses in the County Government. He declares that no English-speaking people have been subjected to like infliction since the Saxon wore the Norman collar. He says the officers of the colored militia have been in the habit of calling out their men whenever a personal quarrel arose between white and colored men, and this in spite of the fact that the State Constitution gives to the Governor alone the power to call out the militia. It is said that Gov. Chamberlain will act upon this recommendation.

THE IOWA STATE GRANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange meets here in March. There is a good deal of tinkering to be done with its financial affairs to satisfy the masses as to what has become of their money; and how it comes about that the treasury is bankrupt and in debt several thousand dollars; and why it is that its State Agency, which was established as a means of economy and profit to the farmers, sends up in its report as resources a big sum of debts due and unpaid. It is evident there is something rotten in the concern.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 26.—The man who made two attempts last Saturday to commit suicide at Brighton finally accomplished the deed on Sunday evening by hanging himself with his necktie in the Brighton calaboose. He refused to give his name, and the only reason he assigned was that he had been in St. Louis, and had lost all his money, and now wanted to die. He was a German, well dressed, and apparently about 35 years old.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Arrived: Steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—Steamship Switzerland, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Arrived: Steamer Canada, from London.

THERN GRIEVANCES.

Wells, of Louisiana, Before Congressional Committee.

Gives Some Interesting Incidents of His Eventful Life.

H. Oglesby, of New Orleans, Corrects Certain Misstatements.

Report Concerning the Edgefield County, S. C., Disturbances.

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THE JURY DISAGREES.

And Mike McDonald Again Escapes Punishment.

Painfully Defective Memories of the Witnesses for the Prosecution.

Capt. Buckley's Ignorance Is Surprising Even in a Police Officer.

Justice Boyden Contradicts His Testimony Before the Grand Jury.

Judge Williams Threatens to Have His Nomination Recalled.

McDonald Does Not Know Who Runs the Gaming-House.

Jeff and Al Hankins Escape Through Boyden's Kindness.

Disagreement in Titcomb's Case.

The Criminal Court yesterday devoted its entire time to the trial of various parties indicted for keeping common gaming-houses. The business included several cases which have been pending by reason of motions, continuances, and numerous legal delays, since the November term. The most notable was that of the notorious Mike McDonald, the keeper of the infamous place at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, widely known as "The Store." The other cases were those arising from the recent searching investigations of the present Grand Jury, among which were the Hankins brothers, and several others possessing a similar bad notoriety.

The interest in the cases drew

A LARGE CROWD

which entirely filled the seats allotted to spectators, as well as a large portion of the area usually occupied by attorneys, witnesses, and attendant bailiffs. The usual crowd of complacent vagrants, picturesque in its rags and dirt, and swelling with pride at its independence of vulgar toil, was present, and gazed and listened with an extraordinary intensity of mental application.

In striking contrast to this squalid group was the array of the

SPORTING FRATERNITY,

which considerate bailiffs supplied with comfortable seats inside the railing. They were probably more free from sullying contact with honest toil than the veriest vagrant behind them, but the exemption was not indicated by tattered garments and obtrusive uncleanliness of person. They were sleek, well-fed, self-satisfied gentry. They were gorgeous in raiment of fine texture and fashionable make, and ostentatious in a display of superfluous jewelry.

MIKE

was the most prominent personage among this interesting group, and he was gazed upon with the curiosity which his long and unfavorable notoriety has excited. There is nothing retiring or diffident in Mike's nature, and consequently he did not shrink from the vulgar gaze of the rabble which encircled the gallery, and filled the back rows of seats in the body of the court-room. He took a chair at the table used by attorneys and reporters, at the elbow of his attorney, Mr. Trude, with whom at the outset he carried on an animated and cheerful conversation, judging from the agreeable effects it had upon the countenances of both.

Scarcely less prominent were the partners of this influential citizen,

HARRY LAWRENCE AND MORRIS MARTIN,

both of whom are known wherever the fascinating bunko boasts its strongholds, and both of whom have been dear to the purse of many an unsophisticated Granger. They took seats just inside the railing, and maintained a stolid silence throughout the proceedings.

Somewhat less prominently brought into view were the Hankins brothers, who found seats on the rear benches among the vulgar rabble, and engaged in sober communion. John Dowling, Dirty-Shirt Brown, Dan Kellogg, and others of the same ilk, were among the crowd.

After the opening of the Court the first case called was that of Mike McDonald.

THE JURY.

The following jury was then impaneled: Miner T. Ames, Charles Kennedy, H. B. Peabody, H. W. Bovee, Moses Jones, J. W. Clendenning, A. H. Sellers, Ernest Brandt, G. W. Garloch, R. Ploog, James Kelly, E. R. Jordan.

CAPT. BUCKLEY

was the first witness examined. He testified that he did not know of the general reputation of "The Store." He had been informed by the officers whose beats were in its vicinity that it was a gambling-house. He had never seen defendant in the place, and had not been there himself for over a year.

The Court—Capt. Buckley, is it a part of the business of police officers to keep out of gambling-houses?

Witness—Yes, sir. Our officers have orders to enter them only to quell a disturbance, or on occasions when they are needed to make an arrest. They had formerly been in the habit of going into them occasionally, but the papers began to blow about their visiting gambling-houses to get victuals and drink, and to blackmail gamblers, and the Superintendent, therefore, had issued an order prohibiting officers from visiting gambling-houses except in case of proper emergency.

The Court—Then it is the business of the police-force to know as little about gambling-houses as possible?

Capt. Buckley wriggled in his chair uneasily, when Mr. Trude came to his relief and objected to the Court's taking a hand in the examination.

The Court—I propose to know if the police are doing their duty, and I propose to let the public know if they are shirking it, and abusing their position by protecting gamblers.

Mr. Trude said he thought the Court was stepping outside the line of his duty, and was creating an unwarrantable impression upon the jury by letting them understand his feelings.

Judge Williams replied that he proposed to do his duty, and see that justice was done, and, if he could not do so, he would resign.

Capt. Buckley further explained that the police did not make themselves officious in visiting gambling-houses, and he only knew of the character of "The Store" through reports of his men whose beats were in the vicinity.

REPORTORIAL KNOWLEDGE.

A reporter for a morning paper was the next witness called. He testified that he had been in the gambling-room over the saloon known as "The Store." His visits, principally, were made last November, when his professional duties were of a character which required his going there. He had seen defendant there several times, and had seen him often sitting about a faro-table. Witness had always regarded McDonald as the proprietor of the place, though he had never heard him acknowledge as much. He had seen him on one occasion, about a year ago, dealing faro. He thought he was part owner from general reputation. Defendant did not give any orders or directions indicating a supervision of the house while witness was present.

OFFICER VAN VLIERDEN,

the next witness, testified to entering Mike's house by force during the troubles under the Washburn administration. He found the defendant in the place at the time, but there was no game in progress. He could not remember to have ever heard McDonald speak of himself as the proprietor of the gambling-house over "The Store." His testimony was of a too general character to be of any great service to the prosecution. He spoke of an occasion when Mike had roundly abused him, and swore that no ——— ——— policeman should come in his house unless he forced his way in.

The attorney for the defense asked witness if he had not been in the habit of visiting the house for the purpose of drinking whisky and consuming free-lunches. Van Vlierden denied that he was an habitual partaker of these nourishing commodities, but acknowledged that once being troubled with a summer complaint of an intestinal character, he had taken a glass of brandy in the house. He had not been continually troubled with these intestinal difficulties.

Mr. Trude then attempted to show that the witness was a villain of the worst type; that he had kept a house of prostitution in Denver; that he had played the seductive but thievish game of "drop-case" in Montana, and that he had saved his neck from the noose by flight from Abelord, whose Vigilance Committee were going to hang him. The witness was closely examined on these alleged dark points in his history, but he imperturbably denied that he had ever been a horse-thief, gambler, or keeper of a house of prostitution.

Mr. Trude then asked witness if he had not been discharged from one of the city railway companies for indulging in the practice of "knocking down." Mr. Van Vlierden said he had never increased his financial resources by any such operation.

Mr. Trude for a time relinquished the assault upon the private record of the witness.

JUDGE BOYDEN

was then called. He endeavored to recall a conversation with McDonald, which lingered faintly in his memory, but with only partial success. At the time, he remembered that McDonald told him that he was fitting up a nice place, and that it was costing him a good deal of money. It was a general conversation, and whether it contained matter bearing more nearly upon the case than the above remark he was unable to recollect. The witness was departing, when he was recalled by the Court, who asked him if he did not state to the Grand Jury that this defendant had confessed to him that he was the proprietor or keeper of the house.

Justice Boyden replied that he told the Grand Jury that Mike had neither admitted nor denied it.

Judge Williams—Give us the conversation of which you spoke to the Grand Jury.

Justice Boyden—What I related to the Grand Jury was——

Judge Williams—I don't care about that. I want to get at the conversation between you and McDonald.

The witness said the conversation referred to saloons and gambling-houses, but he was unable to recall anything except its general tenor. It was something about "The Store," the cost of its furniture, fittings, etc. The Judge was obliged to relinquish his attempt to get at the bottom of the matter.

OFFICER BARTHOLIN

was then placed on the stand. He knew the defendant and his place of business, but could not definitely associate him with gambling-operations. A bit of laughter was created by Mr. Trude's asking him if the police force, especially when Washburn was Chief, were not frequently affected, as ex-Officer Van Vlierden had been, with a complaint which required a good deal of brandy, and if they were not in the habit of going to gambling-houses to procure it.

DETECTIVE DIXON

next testified, at the solicitation of Mr. Trude, who was inclined to renew the attack upon Van Vlierden's past character. Witness could testify to nothing but rumor, which told many bad stories about Van.

"BILLY" PINKERTON

next testified that Van's reputation among officers of the force was not good.

The principal in the case, the redoubtable

M'DONALD HIMSELF,

then gave the concluding testimony in his case. He narrated his story with great readiness, and in the coolest and most straightforward manner. He said that it had been the common practice of police officers under Washburn to ask money from gamblers. They used to come around him every day, and almost every hour. At one time he gave Van Vlierden a dollar to get some oysters, as he said he was very hungry. As a game was going on, it was necessary to remove all gambling-implements whenever an officer made his appearance. This caused a good deal of trouble, and he gave the peeler the dollar in hopes he would not come around again during the evening. Van Vlierden had not been away five minutes when he came back with another officer who required a little nourishment. He had often given policemen from $2 to $5 to stay away during a game. In reply to a question as to what caused him to exhibit such an interest in keeping the game free from disturbance, the imperturbable witness said he had been a witness, and he desired to see the boys have their fun without being annoyed; he did not like to be disturbed himself. The witness explained that "The Store," which was a place devoted to the sale of liquors and cigars, had no connection with the gambling-den up-stairs.

On being cross-examined, Mike said he rented The Store from a man named Edwin Walker. He did not know who rented the rooms above. He had no interest in the operations there; had no money in the gambling-house; had paid in none; was not responsible for any of its losses; went there but seldom, and had nothing at all to do with it. His partners in "The Store" were Harry Lawrence and Morris Martin, who shared with him in the profits of the saloon business. He had never dealt faro in the rooms up-stairs.

The case was then given to the jury, the Court giving instructions, among which was one to the effect that the jury might exclude testimony the falsity of which they had good reason to believe.

DOWLING'S CASE.

The case of John Dowling was next tried. Frederick Heild, the young man in jail for embezzlement, who attributes his ruin to the wiles of the Hankins', being the first witness called.

Ald. Harry Richardson, the attorney for the defendant, stated to the Court that his client had been tried and acquitted on the same charge but a few weeks ago, and the testimony in the present case should be confined to a knowledge of operations since that time.

The Court ruled that testimony must be confined to the time that had elapsed since the former indictment was found.

Hield and Dixon, the only witnesses in this case, had not been in Dowling's house during this time, and he was consequently discharged.

The jury in this case was able to agree, finding no difficulty in returning a verdict of "not guilty," and John went his way rejoicing.

JERRY TITCOMB.

Jerry Titcomb, connected with the gambling establishment at No. 71 Monroe, came up next. Detectives Slayton and Gallagher deposed that Titcomb once told them he was owner of the gambling-rooms at this place. The case was given to the jury after a few remarks from the defendant's counsel and the States' Attorney.

AL AND JEFF.

Mr. Trude then took occasion to state to the Court, in behalf of Al and Jeff Hankins, that they had appeared at the South Side Police Court a short time previous, and had been fined $50 each for the offense for which they were now under indictment. As they could not be punished twice for the same act, he moved that the cases against them be dismissed.

The Judge took his view of the matter, and acceded to his request.

Mr. Reed looked upon this as a sharp dodge, and characterized it as such in no measured terms. Such actions, he said, on the part of police magistrates took the proper punishment of gamblers out of the hands of the Criminal Court. They should, he thought, hold them over to that Court in sufficient bonds to secure their appearance. The prolonged absence of both juries, there being no further material with which to make a panel, necessitated a postponement of other trials. The juries remained out until half-past 5 o'clock, when they entered the court-room and reported

A DISAGREEMENT IN EACH CASE.

The vote on McDonald stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction, and on Titcomb the jury was equally divided. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

The trials developed

A STRONG RELUCTANCE

upon the part of police officers and others to testify against these magnates among the gambling fraternity. Capt. Buckley's testimony was marked with painful proof of his aversion to give evidence in these cases, and he wriggled and squirmed under the remarks of Judge Williams as if he was in a very uncomfortable frame of mind. His answers to all questions were vague and indefinite, and embraced information only of a very general and valueless character.

JUSTICE BOYDEN'S

conduct in the witness stand was the subject of much unfavorable comment. It appears that his testimony was in strange conflict with that given by him before the Grand Jury, when, it is said, he stated clearly and positively that McDonald had told him he was the proprietor of the gambling-rooms over "The Store." Knowing of that, Judge Williams endeavored to draw similar evidence from him yesterday, but without success, though his searching questions caused the South-Side police magistrate to writhe with the contention of conflicting emotions. When he had left the court-room, Judge Williams was so thoroughly incensed that he sent him at once a letter requesting him to explain the obvious inconsistence between his testimony before the Court and that before the Grand Jury, or he should feel it his duty to ask the Governor not to confirm his appointment as Justice of the Peace.

TALKING TO THE JURY.

At a late hour in the evening, the jury in the McDonald case being still out, the Court called them in to ascertain how they stood, and why they remained out so long, and was informed that there was no probability of their agreeing; that they then stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. The Court addressed the jury, and thought it very singular that in the trial of petty criminals they found no trouble in returning a verdict, and generally gave the offender from one to three years in the Penitentiary, whereas, in cases of this nature, they declined to come to a conclusion. The Criminal Court, he said, might as well adjourn indefinitely when juries refused to agree, as was the case with juries trying these cases,—that the day was fast approaching when they would be compelled to find a verdict in charges of the nature of the McDonald indictment. After these pointed remarks of the Court, the jury were discharged from further considering the case.

THE RIVALS.

Mr. Le Moyne Introduces Some More Witnesses.

Jimmy Walsh Protests Against the Law's Delays.

Mr. Ward Withdraws.

LE MOYNE—FARWELL.

THE TWENTIETH WARD AGAIN.

The Le Moyne-Farwell contest was resumed yesterday morning. The case was opened by the contest going back to the Twentieth Ward, First Precinct. The object of the move was said to be to give the ward all the discredit possible, with the hope of having its vote thrown out by Congress, which would secure Mr. Le Moyne's election.

The first witness called was

JAMES GREEN,

on the part of the contestant: He testified that he resided at No. 120 Illinois street at the time of the election, and was a legal voter in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward. He attempted to vote for contestant, but the judges refused to take his ballot, saying his name had already been voted. He knew one James Scully who had lived at the same place, and who voted at the election, although he had been dead over a year. No such parties as James Ticket, G. F. Swartz, Albert Swartz, Louis Green, Pat Mack, John O'Brien, H. Sniderly, J. Barrett, or J. S. Fitehill resided at the house. A man by the name of W. F. Hickman had resided there, but at the time of the election he was living in the First Ward.

Cross-examined—He was not registered in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, and when offering to vote did not present an affidavit that he was a resident and legal voter of the ward. He did not know how many James Greens lived in the ward, nor how many James Scullys lived in the city. He did not see James Scully after his death, and did not know of his own personal knowledge that he was dead. He had visited Hickman, and knew that he lived in the First Ward.

Mr. Le Moyne then gave notice that to-day he would call additional witnesses, of which notice had not been already given.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock, in the absence of other witnesses.

At 2 o'clock the contest was continued, all parties being present.

PATRICK SHIELDS

was sworn: He testified that he had resided at Nos. 118 and 120 Kinzie street since the fire of 1871, keeping a hotel and boarding-house. Patrick O'Brien had boarded with him, but left before the election. The witness was then asked if William Roberts, Robert McDonald, George Elder, G. S. Carr, Thomas Welsh, Thomas Haughton, Patrick Lynch, James Watson, William Gettengson, and Patrick Tinsey, were inmates of his house. He replied that he did not know Gettengson and Tinsey, but the other names were familiar, but he did not know of their ever stopping with him. He knew Robert McDonald, who had resided in his house prior to the election, and also a man by the name of Haughton, but he did not know his first name. He thought he left before the election.

Cross-examined—He had twenty to twenty-five boarders, but did not know all their names. He did not know positively whether O'Brien left his house before election-day or not. Haughton was not at his house at the time of the election.

By mutual agreement an adjournment was then had until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

At the resumption of the contest, Mr. Le Moyne proposes to have an additional Notary, so that the taking of evidence can be facilitated. The additional Notary has not been agreed upon, nor is it known whether Mr. Farwell's attorney will assent to the proposition.

ALDERMANIC CASES.

NO APPRECIABLE PROGRESS MADE.

The plea in abatement to the jurisdiction of the County Court in the case of Walsh vs. Gunderson—aspirants for the Aldermanship of the Eleventh Ward—was to have been filed yesterday, but, owing to the absence from the city of Leonard Swett, counsel for Mr. Gunderson, an application was made by Mr. Burry, associate counsel, for a continuance.

Mr. Burry stated that Mr. Swett was in Yankton, Wyo. T., and he desired a little further time in which to plead.

Mr. Knickerbocker, for Walsh, said that counsel had intimated that a plea in abatement to the jurisdiction of the Court was to be filed; the preparation of the plea was a small matter; and it seemed to him it should be filed in accordance with the order of the Court. The hearing of the argument upon the plea could be arranged after that was disposed of.

The Court asked if there was any assurance Mr. Swett would return within ten days.

Mr. Burry was confident of it, and not think the contestant would be injured by a little delay.

Mr. Knickerbocker replied that the contestant would be injured in this: The term of the office was two years, and the counsel for the contestee in this case and in the other (Kirk vs. Corcoran) had given out that if the decision were adverse to them they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Court—The cases cannot be got into the Supreme Court before September.

Mr. Knickerbocker—Judging from my experience, it is doubtful if all the testimony could be put in between now and September. If the case were to be heard in the County Court, he hoped some arrangement would be made by which the evidence should be taken before a ministerial officer and then filed. If taken in open court, delays would occur from time to time.

The Court did not think any harm would be done by passing the case over for a week.

Mr. Knickerbocker remarked that, if the Court were inclined to grant the continuance, it should be understood that the plea be entered and the argument be heard when Mr. Swett came in; and that, if the plea to the jurisdiction was overruled, the contestee be required to plead instanter, or within a very short time, to the merits.

The Court—That stipulation should be made.

Mr. Knickerbocker—The continuance is asked merely for speculative purposes. It is probable that they will not file any plea at all.

Mr. Burry—We will have to say something under the next rule.

Mr. Knickerbocker asked whether, if a day were fixed, he (Burry) would be willing to say that the matter should be at issue, either upon the plea or upon the merits. Two months had passed since the suit was begun, and the policy of the other side seemed to be to file all the dilatory pleas known to the law.

The Court—I will continue the case until Thursday week.

Mr. Knickerbocker urged that the plea be filed a day or two before, so that he might have an opportunity to examine it, and be prepared to go on with the argument at the appointed time.

The Court so ordered, and the counsel left the room.

WARD—HARRISON.

THE FORMER GIVES UP THE CONTEST.

The parties interested in the Ward-Harrison contested election case met in the committee-room of the County Commissioners, County Buildings, yesterday morning, when Mr. Booth, attorney for Mr. Ward, formally withdrew the contest and yielded the seat to Mr. Carter H. Harrison, contestee. The session adjourned, and Mr. Harrison at once started for Kentucky to be present at the bedside of his mother, who is reported lying at the point of death.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 25.—Iowa is much interested in the Hennepin Canal, and it will make considerable difference, also, to the State as to where the western outlet is fixed. The largest grain-shipping interest in Central Iowa is in favor of the Rock Island termination. A few days since Gov. Carpenter received a letter from A. J. Whitney, the resident engineer of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, which he closes with the following reference to this water-route project:

I notice a project on foot at Washington for a canal from the Illinois River to the Mississippi, near Rock Island, in which you and your people are most interested. No doubt you have given the subject proper consideration, and it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the advantages of such an improvement to your State, and the grain-growing interests of the West. A water line from the lakes to the Mississippi River, if properly built, to meet the demands of the age (cheap transportation), would lessen the cost of transportation of grain from the State of Iowa to Chicago at least one-half, and the enhanced value of grain would pay for the cost of the canal in a very short time. The difference in the cost of moving grain over the New York Canal compared with the cost of moving grain by rail in the West will show at once the advantage to be gained. Grain is carried from Buffalo to New York City, 495 miles, by canal, for from 9 to 11 cent per bushel. Compare this with the cost of transportation in the West for the same distance, and you will readily see the advantage of water lines. One water line across the State of Illinois would reduce and regulate the price of freights more effectually than any other inovement that can be made.

SEBASTIAN CABOT AS A DISCOVERER.

W. F. Poole as a Critic.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, Jan. 26.—I have read Mr. Poole's criticism of Mr. Eastman's paper on the Cabots, very carefully, twice, and cannot imagine what he is trying to prove. By his heading, "Credit to Whom Credit Is Due," he conveys the impression that the Cabots ought not to be credited with the discovery of America, and leaves it to be inferred that the popular ascription of the honor to Columbus is founded on the true facts of the case. To make good his point he indulges in a disquisition on the alleged Cabotian voyage of 1494, and rightly adjudges it to be apocryphal.

But what can his purpose be in all that? Does not everybody acknowledge that Columbus discovered American islands in 1492?

On the other hand, if Mr. Poole's object is to prove that the Cabots are not entitled to the credit of priority in the discovery of the American Continent, why waste his words on the voyage of 1494? Why does he not disprove the fact that in 1497, Cabot saw Nova Scotia on the same voyage in which he touched at Cape Breton? A glance at the map will show that he could not have thought Cape Breton was an island, without having seen Nova Scotia. Surely Mr. Poole does not suppose that the ingenious artifice of inserting hyphens among the words "new found land," in the calendar of State Papers from which he quotes, will convince any historical student that "Newfoundland" and nothing besides Newfoundland is meant.

If, then, Cabot saw Nova Scotia in 1497, and Columbus did not see the continent till 1498, what purpose has Mr. Poole had in showing that the voyage of 1494 is mythical?

To destroy Cabot's credit for priority in the discovery of the continent, it will be necessary to show not merely that the evidence of the Cabotian voyage of 1494 is inadmissible, but also that, when Cabot in 1497 thought Cape Breton was an island, he had not seen Nova Scotia. Failing in this, it would be necessary to prove that Columbus was within sight of the continent before his voyage of 1498. And it is not far wrong to say that not all the lawyers on both sides of the Beecher business are equal to the problem.

Mr. Poole had evidently better try again.

An Old Resident of Cathay, Bristol.

A POSTHUMOUS PERPLEXITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 26.—About six months ago a man of considerable wealth died in this county. An administrator was appointed of his estate. His wife survives him, with a prospective heir. The administrator can do nothing about the estate until the coming heir appears. To complicate the affair, the deceased had a former wife, by whom he had children. She died, and before her death he made a will, in which he devised his property among the children by that marriage. He outlived his wife. He then married again, and soon after died. An effort is made by the heirs to force a settlement of the estate, but the Court yields to the mute protest of the posthumous heir, and stays all proceedings.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM, 181 acres, good buildings, 3 miles east of Joliet depot; valuation, $15,000; incumbrance, $6,000; for city property. GEORGE BICKERDIKE, 268 LaSalle-st.

I WILL EXCHANGE GOOD DRUG STORE, ALSO stock of goods (clothing, etc.), for one or two farms. Good bargains. R. D. SPOYLE, 127 LaSalle-st.

STOCK-FARM—340 ACRES IN WHITESIDE COUNty, Ill., to exchange. Call on owner, at Storrs & Ware's, 94 Washington-st., from 9 to 11 a. m. to-day.

TO EXCHANGE—1,200 FEET, OR LESS, ON Paulina-st., north of West Taylor-st., subject to incumbrances made for loans; will trade for farm or outside property; would assume some incumbrance on long time. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE 12-ROOM RESIdence in Jersey City, accessible to business in New York, for South Side Chicago or Kenwood property; will assume or pay cash for residence without a basement. D. HENRY SHELDON, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO SECTIONS, 1,280 ACRES, superior farming land in Morris County, Kansas, for Chicago property. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINEST AND LARGEST BAKery and confectionery in the city, stock, machinery, etc.; ready for work; money reasons for disposing, not against business; investigation invited. D 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A HANDSOME RESidence on South Side, furnished complete throughout, a first-class home, for unincumbered inside property to the value of $35,000. Y 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD SINGLE BUGGY, 80 acres in Juneau County, Wis., title clear, well-fenced. Abstract furnished. Address Z 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE CENTRAL BUSINESS-lots, incumbered, for unincumbered property. A good trade will be given. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A CORAL EAR-DROP. OWNER CAN call and identify same at 163 and 165 Lake-st.

LOST—JOHN CHAPMAN HAS BEEN MISSING for over one year; supposed to have perished on the steamer Weona; was 18 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; stout; dark hair and complexion; blue eyes; round face. Any information thankfully received by his sister, ANNIE CHAPMAN, Nashville, Tenn.

LOST—PACKAGE NEW TABLE LINEN. HALF cost will be paid for its return to Room 6 McCormick Block.

LOST—REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN of a dray receipt-book, lost between our store and C. & A. Railroad depot. GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 South Water-st.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, IN COTTAGE GROVE-av. car, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-first-sts., a narrow jet bracelet, inlaid with three gold bands; finder will be rewarded on leaving it at Room 44 Portland Block.

LOST—THE LADY'S FUR SEAL SACQUE TAKEN Saturday morning, can be returned at a fair figure by addressing C B, Tribune office.

LOST—A LITTLE WHITE POODLE DOG, GRAY ear: lost this evening, at 6 o'clock, from No. 17 South Sangamon-st. Return and receive reward.

STRAYED—MONDAY NIGHT ABOUT HALF-PAST 5 o'clock—from the corner of Canal and Harrison-sts., a small bay mare with two hind feet white, and a small wind-gall on her belly; had on saddle and bridle and a strap round her neck when lost. Any person returning her to E. & I. GOOD'S machine-shop will be rewarded.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—A BROWN MILCH COW, with crumpled horns, 6 years old. Any person returning the same to 127 North Morgan-st., will be liberally rewarded.

STOLEN—JAN. 26, ABOUT 4 P. M., HORSE, TOP-buggy, and harness from on LaSalle-st., near Adams; horse about 15½ hands high, sorrel, and clipped; white stripe on forehead; silver mane and tail; good traveler; buggy painted black, with light blue stripe, square box, patent wheels; harness nearly new, single strap, flat russett lines, D on blinds. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same, or any information that may lead to the recovery. Address O. BURDICK, 394 Illinois-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A $125 PARLOR SUITE, 7 PIECES, ENTIRELY new, for sale at $65. A new $65 sewing-machine for $25. 545 Michigan-av.

ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR SUIT, 7 PIECES, covered steel satin damask, blue puffings, all handsomely upholstered, shell backs, as good as new; cost $160 two months ago, price $70. No. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED and paying office business. A No. 1 chance for an active man. Call 135 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

BOOKS.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME PARIE—THE WONDERFUL GYPSY; ladies only. Fee, 50 cents. 209 West Madison-st., Room 4.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—NOT FRAUDulently—Fees after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post Office Box 1037.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION—PARTICULAR ATtention given to juveniles and parties studying for the stage, by MRS. A. L. BATE, 122 South Morgan-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN UNDIVIDED ONE-QUARTER INterest in the north 84 feet of Lot 3 in Block 53, O. T. Chicago, on Franklin-st., near Madison, east front, very low; one-third cash, balance five years at 9 per cent. Owners of the three-quarter interest desire to improve. This undivided one-quarter must be sold, and to any one wishing to invest in the business centre of this city we can and will make it an unusual opportunity. A. B. JACKSON and W. F. GRAY, Assignees of S. P. Lunt, Room 17, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV.—50 FEET BEtween Wood and Lincoln-sts.
50 or 60 feet between Leavitt and Oakley-sts.
24 or 48 feet between Oakley-st. and Western-av.
100 feet on southeast corner of Van Buren and Robey-sts. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real estate office, No. 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOT IN THE CITY—30 feet east front on Forrest-av., near Thirty-first-st. J. HENRY BOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE UHLICH TRACT, BETWEEN Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts. and State-st. and Wentworth-av. Lots or blocks for sale. A good opportunity for investment or for builders and contractors. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPerty and several hundred dollars to pay back interest—4 lots on Leavitt-st., south of North-av.; also house and lot on Oakley-st., north of North-av. Valued at $7,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL NEW TWO STORY AND basement house and lot on Polk-st., near Leavitt; marble mantels, bath-room, hot and cold water; near street-cars, schools, and churches, for $4,000, half cash, and if you can show as good a bargain in Chicago, will take less. R. C. SPROGLE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW 7-room house with lot for $2,000; will take a 7-octave piano as first payment. H. O. STONE, Room 3, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BARGAIN—THE NORTH ½ of the east ½ of the northeast ¼ Sec. 24, 39, 12, 20 acres fronting 80 rods on Twelfth-st. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—FINE lots at great bargains to those who apply at once. There is no cheaper or more desirable property. Will guarantee any purchaser at present prices. No property can be more absolutely certain as an investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, ON OAK-av., near Grace Presbyterian Church; lot, 50x150. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR SEbor, west front; cheap. 40 feet on Canal-st., near Polk, east front. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON FOURTH-AV., NEAR Jackson-st., at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WEST ADAMS-ST., east of California-av. Two lots on Warren-av., east of California-av. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OUTSIDE real-estate the building known as Nos. 66, 68, 70, and 72 East Adams-st., with 15 years' lease of ground. Apply by mail to JONATHAN CLARK, 205 South Peoria-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES, SOUTH OF THE city limits—Two prime bargains. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, BARGAINS—SEVERAL lots in Egandale; fine building locations. Severa choice lots near Hyde Park and Oakland depots cheap for cash. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD FARM SITUATED on public road, only 1 mile from one of the best grain and stock markets in this State, and convenient to good schools, churches. Terms, one-half cash, balance in one and two years. For particulars call on or address W. 181 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE FARM of 240 acres, within about 25 miles of city on line of new railroad, suitable for subdivision soon, by E. W. HAGERTY, Room 7, 127 Dearborn-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE greatest bargain yet offered. We have for sale an unfinished cottage, with three lots, worth $1,200; can sell for $475, one-half cash, balance on long time; don't lose this opportunity of securing a home for one-third its value. Must call soon. PHILPOT & HONORE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—HOUSE AND lot, between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth-sts., east of State or vicinity, worth from $5,000 to $7,000; must be a bargain. Address, stating location and full particulars, H. W. CHAPIE, care Carrier 25.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

80 VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER OF THIRD-AV.—Delightful rooms, nicely furnished, single or en suite, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

378 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT furnished front room. Terms reasonable.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; single rooms, $5.50.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room for two, with the best of board, at moderate terms. Table boarders accommodated.

1500 INDIANA-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT WITH or without board. Stages pass the door.

West Side.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at $5 and $6 per week.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-sts.—First-class board, $7 per week; two in a room, $6; day-board, $5; transient, $1.50 to $2 per day.

THE WOMAN'S HOME AND HOTEL, 189 JACKson-st., near Halsted—Furnish accommodations as good as are to be found at a well-regulated hotel. Large parlor, reading-room, library, sewing-room, and bathroom, with hot and cold water on each floor. Has been in operation over six years, furnishing a comfortable and happy home for many hundred lady boarders, both permanent and transient. An entire success from the opening. The building throughout heated by steam and lighted by gas. Ladies from the country, on business, will find the Woman's Hotel a quiet and pleasant stopping place. Price, per day, $1; regular board, by the week, $3 to $3.75.

MUSICAL.

A BARGAIN—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY elegant rosewood 7⅓-octave pianoforte, with overstrung bass, Agraffe attachment, full iron frame, and French grand action; in richly-polished case, with heavy moldings, serpentine plynth, finely-carved legs and lyre; full, rich, and powerful tone. An exceedingly fine instrument; made by Lights, New York, and cost $700. Guaranteed in every respect. Will sell it, with stool and cover, for $250. Taken in trade, and must be sold. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER DESIRES ROOM and board in a family for part instruction in vocal and instrumental music; location between Twelfth and Twentieth-sts., and east of State-st.; best of recommendations. Address MUSIC, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, 4-ROUND 7-octave, nearly new, worth $500, will sell for $225 cash. Also, an elegant cabinet organ, rich walnut case. French veneered, used only one month; price, $300. Can be bought to-day for $125 cash, at 706 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS, grand, square, and upright, are for sale only at KIMBALL'S, corner State and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A NEW PIANO, unsurpassed in tone and finish, at 381 Oak-st., near the lake.

FOR SALE—TEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF Hallet, Davis & Co., Steinway, Leight & Co., and other makers. Prices from $175 to $300. W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams-sts.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, DEclared by the most eminent musicians of both hemispheres to be unrivaled and incomparable. Organs sold for payments monthly, quarterly, or at different intervals, extending one year or longer, or rented with privilege of purchase. Illustrated catalogues, with price list, free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 80 and 82 Adams-st., Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT AND FOR sale. W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams-sts.

2 UPRIGHT PIANOS, 7⅓ OCTAVES, HANDSOME rosewood cases; price $250. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

$250 WILL BUY A NEW $700 PIANOforte; made by Lights, New York; an unlimited guarantee with it. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY KIND OF DESIGN, EITHER ARTISTICAL or mechanical, furnished at reasonable prices. Address LAWRENCE BROTHERS, 235 West Chicago-av.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 328 State-st.

GREAT BARGAINS, TO CLOSE THE BALANCE of a bankrupt stock of new and elegant furs: A splendid $75 mink muff and boa for sale at $30. A $60 mink muff and boa for $25. A $45 mink muff and collar, $20. An elegant French seal or black lynx muff and boa for $10. A genuine mink muff and collar for $6. A white French ermine set, $2.50. All warranted first-class new and perfect goods. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

THE FRENCH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF Woonsocket, R. I., desires to correspond with the party in Chicago who advertised in the New York Tribune, six or seven years ago, offering to supply co-operative societies or union stores with flour of the best qualities on the best terms. Would like to hear from any other miller who would be willing to do the same.

TO BUILDERS—BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR carpenter and joiner work, plumbing, gas-fitting, plastering, and painting for five brick buildings, to be built on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. The lowest competent contractors, with good security, get the job. To be let Feb. 1, 1875. Plans and specifications at corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av. ROBERT EXCELL.

WANTED—A LETTER PRESS AND STAND cheap. Apply at Room No. 3, 162 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND STOCK of dry goods, worth from $5,000 to $10,000. Address Box 508, Joliet, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL SELL his whole, entire establishment, consisting of four rangy and fast family or buggy-horses 5 and 6 years of age, single and double harness, carriage, and road-wagon, and 2½-year-old setter dog, thoroughly broken, to be sold together or separate; whips, robes, etc. The first that comes will get a bargain. Call at the private barn at the rear of residence, 803 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FOR WANT OF use—Your choice of two nice sound business horses for $55 each; they are good travelers. Also, a large-sized work horse for $30, and a smaller one for $25, at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVery-wagons; also, one second-hand delivery wagon, and one light road-buggy, cheap, at 281 South Canal-st.

OWNER WANTED—FOR HORSE AND SADDLE left at my place on 25th. JAMES BRENNAN, 213 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—NEW OR SECOND-HAND buggies and harness. JAMES BRENNAN, 213 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—FOR SHIPMENT TO PENNSYLVANIA—Twenty horses from 4 to 6 years old, and weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs. None but good sound horses wanted. Would like some good steppers. Apply, from 25th to 28th of January, to HEST & CO., Beecher's Hotel, 181, 183, 185 West Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—EMMA H.: NO; THE BOISSETS are not the Hanlons under a different name. They are much better. See them at the Adelphi matinee to-day.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A CITY SALESMAN ACCUSTOMED to approaching the general public. Terms decided at interview. Address X 91, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD HELPER FOR IRON WAGONS and horseshoeing. G. BIANEN, Evanston.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER. ADDRESS A. C. TAYLOR, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD AND PASTRY baker to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at 191 West Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS OF selling new articles. Pays immensely. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 23.

WANTED—A YOUNG, UNMARRIED MAN FROM 25 to 30 years of age who is not afraid of hard work and who understands taking charge of a building. Apply to D. ROBERTSON, 193 Fifth-av.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL OUR new steam washer. Large profits guaranteed. Call at or address Room 48, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—10 MEN TO WORK ON ICE. APPLY to SWETT & CROUCH, 167 Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the management of a first-class lunch-counter; must bring undoubted references as to sobriety and honesty. Address Y 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—WE WANT TO HEAR FROM 500 men that would like to make $200 a month. We can show the most practical plan in the West for making money, and are willing to send $1 samples free to men of respectable appearance and average tact that are out of business, and not dead broke. No peddlers wanted. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A GOOD FEEDER IN A PLANING-mill. No other need apply. 548 South Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN AND canvassers for a new and beautiful art gallery. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS MEN; BUSINESS in city; salary and commission, $25 a week. Room 12, 76 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 12 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL AT 118 COTTAGE Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; must have good references. Apply at 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 160 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 64 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family living on Michigan-av. Apply at 128 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family at 178 Park-av. None but a first-class cook need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred. 449 West Jackson.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE FOR second work, and one to cook, wash, and iron; competent girls only need apply. Call at 731 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred. 802 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; must be willing and reliable; references required. Call at 372 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German, Norwegian, or colored; must bring undoubted references. Inquire at 656 West Washington-st., for two days.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Norwegian preferred. 473 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN-GIRL AT 1005 WABASH-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR GENERAL housework, one for kitchen work; steady place; good wages. Apply at 43 East Monroe-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE MAKERS; also, experienced Wilcox & Gibbs machine operator. Apply corner Madison and Franklin-sts. SCOTT, CUTTER & CROSSETTE.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD BUNDLE IRONER AT NEvada Hotel, Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS old, to drive delivery wagon and help in meat market; one used to business preferred. Call at 851 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GIRLS—EXPERIENCED BOOK-FOLDers. No other need apply. A. B. & L. Pub. Co. bindery, 147 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG LADIES OF PREpossessing appearance, who are either good dancers or are possessed of a musical education, and who have no objections to traveling and the stage. Also, a few who are apt and willing to learn. Apply at once between the hours of 10 and 2, at No. 495 South State-st., third floor front.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST., No. 66 Forrest-av., new 2-story and basement brick, $30 per month.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON CASS-ST., corner of Illinois, with all modern improvements. MEAD & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, GOOD LOCALity, 10 rooms, water, bath-room, fine library; $40 per month to No. 1 tenant. R. T. RACE & CO., 47 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, furnished or unfurnished, near the southeast corner Thirty-second-st. and Prairie-av. Very cheap to a good party. Barn on the premises. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 86 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR COUPLES with board for lady only, if preferred. Address N 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, 170 EAST WASHington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—WARM, FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS at 349 Clark-st., corner Harrison; rent low. Inquire on third floor.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with fire, $12 per month. 119 North Clark-st., fourth floor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, in Kingsbury Block. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—120 AND 122 RANDOLPH-ST., CORner Clark, furnished rooms, cheap; warm building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 117 SOUTH Green-st., with or without board.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap, by the day, week, or month. 176 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Office, Room 7.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 ROOMS ON SECOND floor of No. 208 North Clark-st., with bathroom and every convenience for housekeeping. WILLIAM C. DOW, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH STEAM heating, very cheap, at 77 and 79 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping, second floor, front, to responsible party without children, $12; good barn. 735 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $5—THREE GOOD ROOMS near corner Sangamon and Hubbard-sts. Also other tenements cheap. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE AND NICELY FURnished rooms by the day, week, or month, 71 Monroe-st., Room 18, half-block from Post-Office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TO DRUGGISTS—A VERY DESIRABLE corner store in a new brick block for a drug store; location first-class; an opportunity seldom met with. F. TIMPSON, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, A NO. 1 BASEMENT, 75X40, for billiard-hall; also, fine brick stores, northwest corner Lake-st. and Western-av. MUSSELWHITE.

TO RENT—FOURTH AND FIFTH FLOORS (54X120 feet) over Matson & Co.'s store, on southwest corner State and Monroe-sts.; steam elevator and heat. Price made very reasonable for non-hazardous purposes. Also, rear room (well lighted) on second floor Nos. 174 and 176 State-st. (40x65 feet); steam elevator and heat; excellent sign-room. EUGENE S. PIKE, Room 8, 163 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, in a desirable locality, for a term of years, and pay the rent in advance in good real estate, at fair valuation. Address Q 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house. Address, stating terms and location, JOHNSON, City Sealer's office, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE of 14 to 16 rooms, in a good location, for a term of years. Address P. O. Box 318.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM ON WEST SIDE, near Ashland-av., without board. Address Z 16, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE WELL FURnished in a respectable location. Address, stating terms, Q 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY'S COCKROACH EXTERminator; warranted in every case. Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-st.

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW MILL, SAWS, SAW gummers, engines. F. W. KRAUSE, 74 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTY AND CITY MAP, BUT little used, very cheap. Address O 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL SCHOONER (50 TONS), HALF price. Inquire at 254 and 256 South Halsted-st. A. V. MORTON.

FOR SALE—THE USE OF A SEASON TICKET for three seats in front row orchestra circle, for Thursday and Friday nights' operas. CASHIER, 113 and 115 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—$30 EACH—5 BRAND NEW SEWING-machines, box top, in complete order; cost $80. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

SUPERIOR WHEELER & WILSON LATEST IMproved sewing-machine (silver-plated), half cabinet case, used a few weeks; cost $95, price $35. No. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home Shuttle sewing machine, price $25. Reader! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—12,000 TO 15,000 FEET OF DRY CLEAR black maple flooring. Send price, etc., delivered by mail, to JONATHAN CLARK, 205 South Peoria-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GRAIN COMMISSION house as bookkeeper or correspondent. Can give good references. Address R 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk, invoice clerk, or collector. Address P 93, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH WATCH-maker. Apply at 123 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER TO run a stationary engine, or as fireman; can do repairing. Address ENGINEER, 196 Chestnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHERS IN want of a first-class retoucher please address S G, 144 Egan-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (English) as coachman or to take charge of horses; well experienced. Address F 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMily, to cook, without washing. Apply at 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a private family; references given if required. Inquire at 708 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl or general housework in small family. Call at 277 Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to do light housework in a private family. Call at 114 Sherman-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; best of reference given; North or South Side preferred. Call for two days at No. 39 Grace-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Call at 283 West Madison-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls as cook and second girl; can give good references, if required. Call at No. 11 Purple-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, young American girl to do second work, or experienced in taking care of children. Call for two days at 221 Twenty-sixth-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 154 Hermitage-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN a private family as cook and laundress where there is a second girl: good references given. Inquire at 281 Fourth-av. to-day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKing, washing, and ironing, or general housework in a private family; best of city reference given. Call at 905 Canalport-av., between Halsted and Canal-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in small family. Apply from 9 till 2 at 1352 Indiana-av., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL FAMILY, TO do general housework; would go in country on Chicago & Rock Island Road; can give good references. Please address ELLA HILL, 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE VERY best of German girls for general housework; good references. Apply early at 921 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in a first-class boarding-house or small hotel; no washing. Call at 125 South Clinton-st. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family or private boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at 698 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework, in a private family. Call at 493 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, to do second work or make herself generally useful. Apply or address to 372 West Adams-st., southwest corner.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do housework in a private family. Apply at 425 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT English girl, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework. References if required. Please call for two days at 764 State-st., corner Fifteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework or second and attend children. Please call or address 423 East Erie-st., near the lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do chamber-work and take care of linen room. Address 64 Illinois-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day or week. Call at or address 439 Wentworth-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FROM THE East, in a respectable family, to sew or can do second work; also, understands taking care of children; can furnish sewing machine. Best of references given. Call or address, for two days, K G, 263 South May-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILD OR CHILdren's nurse, or to take care of an invalid, by a capable and worthy person. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Room 413.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEment and culture, as housekeeper or to do plain sewing and assist in light housework; no objection to widower. Address T 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL 20 YEARS OLD would like to keep house for a good man. Call at 214 Halsted-st., corner Fourth-st., up-stairs.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office and laundry, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON, FIXTURES, AND LEASE FOR SALE; rent $12.50 per month, price $300. Call to-day only between 12 and 2 p.m. at n. w. cor. Michigan-av. and Monroe.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY BUSINESS, commanding a good trade, for sale. For particulars address Drawer 37, Lanark, Ill.

DRUGS—WANT TO BUY A DRUG-STORE IN A thriving town of 2,500 to 6,000 inhabitants. Address J. T. MOORE, Bryan, O.

I WISH TO SELL MY JEWELRY STOCK AND store situated in Victor, Iowa County, Iowa; population of town 700 to 800; only jewelry store in town, and doing a good business; reason for selling bad health; capital required about $2,000; will give time on part. Address or call on W. P. HUNTOON, Jeweler, Victor, Iowa County, Ia.

PRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENT of Mortimer & Paine, Bloomington, Ill., for sale; all in good order; valued at $3,500; will be sold at auction, if not sold privately before, for cash, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1875, as a whole or in parts. Address MYERS & BUSHNELL, or W. M. HATCH, Attorney-at-Law, Bloomington, Ill.

PART CASH, BALANCE IN TRADE, WILL BUY the best located and finest restaurants in city. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 121 Randolph-st., Room 55.

THE BEST SOUTH SIDE CORNER GROCERY for sale; satisfactory reasons. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN WITH $500 cash to open office and represent a light manufacturing business in Milwaukee. Also, one wanted for the States of Iowa and Missouri. Paying interest given in a new monopoly; a fortune in it. W. H. BRIFF, proprietor, Room 49 Ashland Block.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE FOR SALE—THE good will, fixtures, and stock (if desired) of a wholesale liquor house; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Inquire in person at 40 South Water-st.

$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN AN established cash business, paying $400 profit monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 46.

$6,000 INTEREST IN GOOD PAYING WHOLEsale and retail grocery store; will take part payment in clear and unimproved city real estate. Address S 30, Tribune office.

$15,000—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, with above amount, to join advertiser in the construction of gas-works. Address GAS ENGINEER, Lock Box 1869 P. O., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO LOAN $300 AGAINST part of the patent of a new invention. Address 389 South Clark-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SHORT DATE SEcured notes wanted. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 UP TO LOAN ON CITY property, improved or unimproved, and will buy prime mortgages. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,500 to $5,000 at 10 per cent. J. HENRY BOFF, 74 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL ESTATE. Good commercial and secured paper wanted. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 86 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 AND UPward, for long or short time. First-class 10 per cent mortgages for sale on inside improved property; will bear inspection. Room 3 Honore Block. H. LOWRY.

MONEY TO LEND IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT ON city property and on farms for 3 to 10 years. Describe security and address P. O. Box 318, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums of $1,000 and upwards at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, Room 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN, AT UNION TRUST COMPAny's, on city improved property, in sums of $1,500 and less.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMERCIAL PAPER PURchased. Money to loan on collaterals. D. J. LAKE, 58 LaSalle-st.

SHORT DATE PAPER WANTED, COMMERCIAL and secured. A prime security for sale, $25,000, eight months to run. THEO. F. SWAN, Room 2 Tribune building.

TO LOAN—$5,000 ON INSIDE PROPERTY AT 9 PER cent and commissions. Principals address S 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN COOK County National Bank. L. N. SAWYER, 95 Washington-st., Room 3.

$1,000 $5,000, AND UPWARDS, FUNDS IN hand, $1,000 purchase-money note bought. A. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS ON city real estate. C. F. MARSH, 20 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

$5,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON CITY property, at 9 per cent. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

$5,000 TO LEND ON CITY IMPROVED REAL estate. Applications wanted for sums over $1,000 at 9 and 10 per cent on real estate security. W. E. FURNESS, 153 Monroe-st.

$5,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON UNINCUMbered improved city property. Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Room 6, 162 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS at current rates; $5,000 on improved inside property for 5 years. OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. Purchase-money mortgages bought at lowest rates. W. M. WILLNER, Room 1, 128 LaSalle-st.

$50,000 IN HAND TO BUY COMMERCIAL, collateral, and mortgage paper in large and small amounts. Loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$3.00
Tri-Weekly	6.50	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARDEN CITY LODGE, 141, A. F. and A. M.—A regular communication will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at Oriental Hall, for work on the F. C. Degree. Visiting brethren fraternally invited. By order of the W. M. L. L. WADSWORTH, Sec.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "The Crimson Scarf." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Magnolia." Afternoon and evening.

CHICAGO MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Strakosch Opera-Troupe. "La Sonnambula."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Agnes Booth. Afternoon, "Lady of Lyons." Evening, "King John."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." Afternoon and evening.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real Estate, Wants, To Rents, Business Chances, Horses and Carriages, Lost and Found, To Exchange, Musical, Financial, etc., etc.
SIXTH PAGE—Medical Cards, etc., etc.
SEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, Railroad Time-Table, Steel Pens, New Publications, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, January 27, 1875.

Mr. WARD confesses himself beaten, and yields the election of last fall to Mr. HARRISON.

A sketch of the young Emperor of China, whose death is reported this morning, will be found in the column of foreign news.

The Judges of Cook County have nominated for appointment as Justices of the Peace some men who are conspicuously unfit for the position. The presumption is, of course, that political considerations controlled the selections in a great degree. The supremacy of the People's Party was fully recognized by the Judges.

Mr. MIKE MCDONALD must own a great part of Chicago. He is on the bail-bond of every distinguished rapscallion now under indictment; and still he had property enough at his disposal to secure his own acquittal from the charge of keeping a gambling establishment. Probably not one of the notorious gamblers now on trial will be convicted—thanks to MCDONALD and his influence.

Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, who was yesterday elected Senator from Rhode Island, is quite worthy of the honor bestowed upon him. He will take a place in the Senate much higher than Mr. SPRAGUE ever aspired to. BURNSIDE's War record need not be left out of the account in an estimate of his abilities; yet, even if it is, his reputation for business capacity and strict integrity is sufficient to justify his elevation to the Senate.

Two members of the Minnesota Legislature stated publicly yesterday that they had been offered bribes to vote for the re-election of Senator RAMSEY. In one case $500 was distinctly promised by Maj. DIKE, of Faribault, and in the other Mr. RAMSEY himself suggested some reward for the service he desired, though whether it was to be in money or office does not appear on the record. RAMSEY's chances of success are scarcely worth talking about. He is as good as defeated already.

In the dispatches this morning will be found an interesting report of a conference in Springfield last night between the Cook County delegation in the Legislature and leading members of the Citizens' Association of Chicago. The legislation desired by the citizens was explained by Mr. MACVEAGH, Mr. TULEY, Mr. LARNED, Mr. HESING, Judge CATON, and others; and the general impression seemed to be quite favorable to the adoption of some of the measures suggested.

There is a good deal of mourning among the Republicans of Michigan over the retirement of Senator CHANDLER from public life; for he has, on the whole, deserved well of the people, and it is a hard thing for him to be dismissed, however kindly, from the honorable and responsible position which he has held now for eighteen years. The force of the reaction in favor of CHANDLER will, however, soon be spent, and the general feeling at last will be, we think, that the change was not made too soon. Judge CHRISTIANCY, the new Senator, is by all accounts a good man, and quite able to fill with credit the seat which Mr. CHANDLER will leave vacant.

Separate ballots for United States Senator were taken yesterday by each House of the Wisconsin Legislature, and the result was not at all of a nature to encourage Mr. CARPENTER and his friends. The whole number of votes cast in both Houses was 132; necessary to a choice, 67. CARPENTER received 59 votes. Four votes must be changed in order to elect him. We do not see how he can possibly gain another vote. The Republicans who voted against him can only justify their rebellion against caucus-rule by electing a better man; that they are quite determined not to elect CARPENTER is evident from their proposition last night, to vote for any other candidate his supporters may nominate.

The Chicago produce markets were without special interest yesterday. Mess pork was active and 5c per brl lower, closing at $17.90 cash, and $18.20 seller March. Lard was quiet and 10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $13.20 cash, and $13.42 1-2 for March. Meats were in good demand, and a shade easier, at 6 1-4c for shoulders, 9 1-4c for short ribs, and 9 5-8c for short clears. Dressed hogs were moderately active and firmer, closing at $7.25@7.65. Highwines were in fair demand and steady at 94c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active and steady, closing at 88 1-4c cash, and 89 5-8c for March. Corn was dull and 1-2c lower, closing at 64c cash, and 71 1-2c for May. Oats were in better demand and 1-4c higher, closing at 52 1-4c cash, and 52 3-4c for March. Rye was dull and easier at 95 1-2@96c. Barley was dull, and 1-2@1c lower, closing at $1.22 1-2 cash, and $1.23 for February. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 3,074,950 bu wheat, 1,560,681 bu corn, 520,942 bu oats, 17,351 bu rye, and 293,643 bu barley. Hogs opened active and higher, but closed dull and heavy at Monday's prices. Sales at $6.00@7.25. Cattle were dull and easy. Sheep were in good demand and steady.

The election of ANDREW JOHNSON to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Tennessee ought not to be unwelcome to Republicans at the North. Since it was a foregone conclusion that a Democrat should be chosen, there were many reasons for wishing success to JOHNSON. Of all the candidates before the Legislature, he was the only pronounced Union man. He has always denied the right of secession, and combated the pernicious theory of State Sovereignty; and when an open issue is forced between the Democrats and Republicans on the fundamental ideas of the two parties, he will be found doing good work for the Nationalist party. The election of any other one of the candidates would have been a great misfortune; all of them, with the exception of JOHNSON, sympathized with the Confederate cause, and this was the chief claim to distinction that his most prominent rivals possessed.

Mr. POTTER offered in the Lower House of Congress yesterday a resolution for the submission to the State Legislatures of an amendment to the National Constitution providing that the President shall hold office for six years and be ineligible to re-election. A strong debate followed, E. R. HOAR, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER being the prominent speakers. The reports very likely do Messrs. HOAR and BUTLER injustice; the latter gentleman appears as speaking on both sides of the question; but it appears even in the abstract sent by telegraph that Mr. ROBERTS' speech was thoroughly sound and statesmanlike. He believes that the great source of demoralization in American politics is the temptation continually offered to the Chief Executive to use his power as a means of prolonging his tenure of office. We agree entirely with Mr. ROBERTS. One term of six years is much better than two of four; and infinitely better than three terms, however long or short. The resolution for the submission of the amendment was defeated by a vote of 134 to 104—not two-thirds. Forty Republicans voted in the affirmative.

LEGISLATION AS A SOVEREIGN POWER.

A well-informed correspondent, who has carefully read the discussion in this paper of the question of "State Sovereignty," calls our attention to a point which he thinks has been overlooked. The point itself is thus stated:

> It is conceded by all American jurists that the general power of legislation, subject to a special delegation of certain powers to Congress, resides in the State Legislatures respectively; and hence, as the legislative power is the test of sovereignty, the sovereignty is in the States.

This proposition is insubstantial when tested by the Constitution and the history and practical operation of the Government. This is a republican Government. It embraces people having varied tastes, habits, and domestic systems; people living in all the varied climes from the frigid line at the north to the Rio Grande at the south; a people engaged in every branch of industry, from the manufacture of ice to the cultivation of sugar; the mining of gold, silver, coal, iron, lead, and copper; the growth of cotton and wool, lumber and tobacco, and the whole range of agricultural products; a people so divided in their religious belief that they are classed under every denomination of believers and unbelievers; and a people having traditions going back to and interwoven with the history of every nation in Europe. These people, gathered here from all sources, and having such varied interests, form the political body known as the American nation, and framed the very best possible form of government. They, as a whole, established a National Government, one representing the sovereignty of the American people. For the better control and direction of that Government, a Constitution was adopted in which were recorded the limits within which the various branches of that Government should exercise their respective duties, but giving to that Government every power essential to the maintenance of the national authority. That Government has no constituency less than the whole American people.

Taking the map, the territory was divided into districts, the originals of which were formed by the colonial settlers, and consequently bounded and separated by natural lines, rivers, mountains, and otherwise. These districts were styled States; to each of these States, whose number is now increased to thirty-seven, were reserved within their respective territorial limits the powers and duties of local Government. The Government of each of these States is modeled after that of the National Government, and has an Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branch, and, while the powers of this Government, which are purely local, may be exclusive, it is a misuse of terms to call them "sovereign." They are free of all supervision or interference by any other State; but the powers as well as all the acts of these State Governments are subordinate to the superior authority of the National Government. The National Government is required by the Constitution to guarantee to every State a government republican in form, and to protect that Government against invasion and domestic violence. One of the functions of the National Government is to protect the State or local Governments in the exercise of their powers and duties. The National Government has as its constituency the whole American people; the State Governments have as their constituencies respectively the portions of the people resident within their territorial limits. The State Government of Ohio is exclusive within the State of Ohio as respects its subordinate functions as a local Government. The National Government is as supreme in Ohio as it is in the whole country at large in all that pertains to the national existence and welfare. The State of Illinois, for the better convenience and conduct of the local affairs of the people, is divided into 102 counties and 50 cities, each of which has a local Government which exercises legislative powers of the highest character, as, for instance, the levy and collection of taxes,—involving the taking and even sale of private property. In the exercise of these private functions these County and City Governments exercise powers which the Legislature of the State cannot exercise; their powers are exclusive within their territorial limits; yet it would be absurd in the extreme to say that the City of Chicago, or City of Peoria, or Kendall or Kane County, was sovereign because its local Government exercised legislative powers, which is a "test of sovereignty." The Legislature of the City of Chicago levies and collects more taxes, expends more money, owes a much greater debt, employs more officers, and enacts more laws affecting the government of the people in this city than does the State of Illinois acting for the whole State. It exercises powers for the government of this city which the State Legislature could not exercise; yet even the wildest State Sovereignty Bourbon has not yet claimed that Chicago possesses sovereignty.

The exercise of legislative power is *one* of the functions of sovereignty; but all legislation is not of a sovereign character. In this country legislation is incidental to every known political corporation; it is one of the functions of every "town meeting," Board of Selectmen, Board of Supervisors, Board of County Commissioners, Common Council, Board of Aldermen, School Committees, and Boards of Education, as well as by State Legislatures and by Congress. To assume that *all* "legislative power is the test of sovereignty" is to assume that sovereignty in this country is so very wide-spread as to be universal in political corporations. Legislative power, to be a test of sovereignty, must be something more than mere local enactments. It must be the legislation of a *National* Government, a Government known to and recognized by the world as the Government of a people, having a national organization, and claiming to be a nation. Any legislation by any other political body, which, however exclusive it may be, is the legislation of a subordinate or inferior authority, and, not being legislation of a corporation having a recognized national existence, is not evidence of sovereignty. Congress exercises the legislative authority of the people of the United States, and in the exercise of that authority it is exclusive and supreme, and, therefore, the act of a Government possessing sovereign powers. No other body in the United States can legislate for the whole American people, and, therefore, no other Government can be rightfully called sovereign, and herein is vindicated the principle that "the legislative power is the test of sovereignty."

BAY STATE TAXATION.

Massachusetts is pleased with the fact that her property valuation is greater by $68,000,000 than it was last year. This gain, during twelve months of business depression, is certainly a healthful sign. On the other hand, while the increase in valuation is only 3.81 per cent, the town and city taxation has increased 14.10 per cent. Evidently, Eastern municipalities have the same fatal facility for spending money from which we suffer in the West. There are startling differences in the rate of town taxation. Nahant exacts only $5 on the $1,000, while Monroe, in Franklin County, wrings $41 out of every $1,000. Monroe is two-and-a-quarter times as badly off as Chicago.

One peculiar feature of Bay State taxation is the levying of a poll-tax. The Constitution of Illinois probably forbids any such levy, although the wording is open to doubt. The Massachusetts towns raise a good share of their revenue in this way. There are 414,800 taxable polls in the State. Each voter pays a poll-tax of from $2 to $4. His right to vote depends upon his doing so. The decennial census shows that each poll in Massachusetts represents about five persons. The annual poll-tax furnishes, then, the necessary data for finding out the number of persons to a house. The average is now eight, but the figures increase yearly. Population grows more rapidly than houses are built. The change is noticeable, even in the agricultural districts, and, of course, more so in the manufacturing counties. In Suffolk County, which contains Boston, there is only one house to every eleven persons. It may be safely said that the worst disgrace to American civilization is the tenement-houses of the Hub of that civilization. Whoever wishes can read of their unutterable horrors in E. E. HALE's or Miss STUART PHELPS' good grammar and in the frightfully-bad grammar of the reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The policy of levying a poll-tax is doubtful. A man should pay taxes in proportion to what he owns or what he consumes. It is a departure from this principle to tax anybody for merely existing. It is probable, moreover, that Massachusetts has more Representatives in Congress than she has any right to have, as long as she denies the suffrage to any persons, otherwise qualified, who do not pay a poll-tax. The second section of the Fourteenth Amendment expressly provides that "when the right to vote . . is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State." The Massachusetts tax-qualification for the franchise denies the right to vote to a number of persons otherwise qualified by our laws for the exercise of that right. Should not her Congressional delegation be proportionately reduced?

OUR SAVINGS BANKS AGAIN.

The Banking bill introduced into the Illinois House of Representatives by Mr. CULLOM is a step in the right direction. It is all right as far as it goes, but it seems to lack one essential provision. It requires a quarterly report from every bank organized under the laws of the State, to be made under oath to the Auditor, showing the exact condition of the bank by items. Of course this should be done, but it should also be provided that such quarterly report be published in at least one of the local newspapers of the city or town in which the bank is situated. It should be further provided that the Auditor may order and make a special examination into any of these banking institutions at any time he may deem it necessary. This would be materially the same safeguard now provided for the control of the insurance companies of the State, and also similar to the right reserved to the United States Comptroller of the Currency with reference to the National Banks. Without such privilege of special examination, it will be impossible to determine with accuracy the character of the assets and resources as represented in the quarterly statements.

A very full exhibit of the business and condition of the savings banks of the little State of Rhode Island, recently published, brings forcibly to mind the comparatively impoverished business of the same institutions in Illinois. The contrast between the Rhode Island savings banks and those of Cook County is very striking. The population of Rhode Island is, say, one-half that of Cook County; and, while the population of the former is largely made of operatives in factories, who are natural patrons of the savings banks, the City of Chicago supplies clerks, bookkeepers, salaried men of various descriptions, skilled mechanics, artisans, etc., who should certainly offset the employes of the Rhode Island manufacturers as to number and the amount of their savings. In other words, Cook County, with double the population of Rhode Island, and after making due allowance for the greater age and stability of the latter, ought certainly to have an equal amount of savings deposits. Instead of this, we find that Rhode Island has thirty-seven savings banks, while Cook County has but sixteen, and nearly $50,000,000 of deposits, while Cook County has not $10,000,000. In other words, Rhode Island, with half the population, has twice as many savings banks as Cook County, *with five times the amount of deposits.*

The reason of this marked difference must be found mainly in the difference between the laws of Rhode Island and those of Illinois. In the former State the community feels assured of protection against loss; in Illinois there is no protection afforded by law, and hence less general confidence felt in the savings institutions. As an instance of this, it may be noted that the savings deposits in Rhode Island have increased $2,154,318 within the last year,—the year after the panic, when the manufacturers have been sufferers to a greater extent than any other business. On the other hand, the savings deposits of Cook County, which are now less than $10,000,000, were over $12,000,000 two years ago. It is impossible to make any comparisons between the manner in which the Rhode Island savings banks are conducted and the management of our savings banks, since the latter are governed by no statutory rules or regulations. One item, however, may be stated approximately, and it is important. In Rhode Island it appears that about three-fifths of the deposits are invested in real estate mortgages, while less than one-third of the Cook County savings deposits are invested in this safe manner. These discrepancies will always appear so long as there is no adequate legal protection for depositors in Illinois savings banks. In Rhode Island the failure of the SPRAGUE banks—the Cranston and Franklin—will not involve any loss to depositors, whereas the failure of the Franklin Bank in this city has cost the depositors nearly every dollar they put into it.

We have made this comparison for the purpose of impressing upon the Illinois Legislature the importance of immediately carrying out the spirit of the Constitution with regard to savings banks. Mr. CULLOM's bill is a good starting point; and, now that it is introduced, it may be improved till it is in a satisfactory shape. It is said that legislation on this subject will be opposed by some Chicago men, who prefer to have a practical monopoly of the savings banking business on account of their personal reputation, which alone attracts business under the present system. It is better for the people, however, that the business should be more widely distributed, and that they should have something more than "personal reputation" to rely upon in time of financial distress. No opposition should be permitted to defeat the passage of the law whenever it is modeled upon the best laws of the other States.

A BLUNDER AVERTED.

If the caucus proposition to repeal the two-thirds rule and prohibit the Speaker from recognizing dilatory motions had carried on Tuesday in Congress, it would have opened Pandora's box from which would have issued mischief beyond present conception. Every true Republican in the country, therefore, owes a debt of gratitude to the party men who voted against the motion,—BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts; BURCHARD, of Illinois; BURLEIGH, of Maine; DARRALL, of Louisiana; FOSTER, of Ohio; HALE, of Maine; KASSON, of Iowa; LOWNDES, of Maryland; MERRIAM, of New York; PHELPS, of New Jersey; PIERCE, of Massachusetts; E. H. ROBERTS, of New York; J. AMBLER SMITH, of Virginia; JOHN Q. SMITH, of Ohio; and WILLARD, of Vermont. So far from characterizing their vote on this measure as an indication of a new-party movement on their part, they are entitled to the credit of having saved the Republican party not only from a grievous wrong, but from a policy that might have been fatal to its existence.

We say that the proposition was wrong in itself, and for these reasons: It was an effort to silence the minority, and entirely remove what experience has taught to be a healthful and necessary check upon rash legislation. Had the new rule been adopted, it would have opened the way for the easy passage of all the corrupt and desperate jobs now before Congress. The very head and front of the new movement was Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, who is a standing advocate of the CHORPENNING claim. Had his proposed rule been adopted, there is little doubt but he would spring this rotten old claim upon Congress during its closing hours. Other measures, equally corrupt, would have then had a fair show in Congress. The old Choctaw claim, giving away nearly $3,000,000 when it is doubtful whether a single dollar should be appropriated, would probably have gone through, especially as it is said that $1,800,000 lobby-money has been pledged in case the claim is allowed this session. Mr. TOM SCOTT could then have carried through his enormous subsidy with a hurrah, and the country would thereby have been loaded down with a job ten times worse than Pacific Mail, which has now become so infamous. The huge party blunder of appropriating for the army for two years to come would also have been feasible under the proposed change. These are the more notable jobs whose passage whould be rendered easy by a change of the rules; but, in addition to these, a mass of private "steals" would have been facilitated, and the outgoing Republican Congress would probably have left the party a record which would have led inevitably to its defeat in 1876.

The proposition was not only vicious in itself, but it was utterly disastrous as a matter of party policy. The majority of Republicans in the present Congress seem to ignore the fact that their successors will be Democrats. They have become so accustomed to one Republican Congress being succeeded by another Republican Congress that they fail to comprehend the present situation. They must open their eyes to the fact that the Democratic House majority in the Forty-fourth Congress will be almost as large as the Republican majority is in the present House. If the present Republican majority had established the precedent which the caucus proposed, the succeeding Democratic majority would undoubtedly have followed their example; and the very impunity which some of the Republicans now desire would have then been in Democratic hands. The Republican minority would have been shut off next session as the Democratic minority would have been this session. The proposition to make the army appropriations for two years is similarly as short-sighted as a matter of party policy. There is no warrant in past legislation for doing it. If it has been suggested by the fear that the Democrats will make no army appropriations next year, this should rather be a party reason for not covering two years. Let the Democrats cut off appropriations, if they see fit, and abide by the consequences. Give them all the rope they want, and let them be held strictly responsible for all their own legislation and attempted legislation.

The foolish policy suggested in the House, which proposed to silence the minority and to make army appropriations to cover the whole period of the next Congress, is evidently the work of a large number of Republican members who may now be said to be without a constituency. Having compassed their own defeat by salary-grabbing, Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail legislation, and other schemes of ill-odor, they are reckless enough and unscrupulous enough to court defeat for the Republican party in 1876 in order to enable them to make a final grab on the Treasury before they depart hence. We sincerely hope that there is patriotism enough on the Republican side of Congress to prevent this desperate, suicidal policy. The present Congress must retire with clean hands and an unblemished record; and, if it does, we have sufficient confidence in Bourbon stupidity, greed, and bull-headedness, to assure the return of the country to the Republican party at the next Presidential election.

THE SEWING-MACHINE MONOPOLY.

It is a matter for profound congratulation that at last the huge sewing-machine monopoly has been broken by the action of the Senate Committee on Patents, who have agreed to report adversely on the application of A. B. WILSON for an extension of the patent of the "four-motion feed" for sewing-machines. Out of this patent, the combination of the WHEELER & WILSON, WILCOX & GIBBS, SINGER, and HOWE Companies has realized millions of dollars, taken from the pockets of the working-women, and by its ownership has been able to defy all competition for twenty-three years, the patent having been issued in 1852. The character of this monopoly is shown by the following extract from our dispatches:

> It is in evidence that the cost of the average sewing machine is but $12, and that small manufacturers are required to pay to the sewing-machine combination as much as $40 profit on each machine manufactured. It is also a curious fact that WHEELER & WILSON sewing-machines can be purchased in Europe and brought to this country for just one-half of the price they cost here, including all costs of freight, duty, etc., the reason being that they have no protection there, any one being allowed to make them.

These facts are sufficient to show that this monopoly has been a most sweeping, grasping, and unrighteous one. It has levied its enormous tolls principally upon the pockets of the poor working-women. The sewing-machine has grown to be a necessity of life, an indispensable article in every household, and it is for this reason, notwithstanding the slight cost of its manufacture, that this huge monopoly has been enabled to gather in untold millions of money for the benefit of the owners of the patent.

The breaking down of this monopoly primarily grows out of the fact that there is a very general feeling of hostility in the country to the extension of valuable patents by acts of Congress or of the Patent Commissioners. This hostility has been specially manifested among the farmers, who, as a class, are more distressed than any other by these monopolies held by rings of speculators, and this fact is one of the most beneficent results of Grangerism. Those patents which have no money in them, and where the patented articles are sold cheap, are usually allowed to expire in the allotted seven years; but where the patent is valuable, and the patented articles must come into general use, then it is seized by speculators organized into a powerful ring for the purpose of making fortunes not only for themselves but for their assigns and heirs, not only through seven years, but through ten times seven years if possible. They are not satisfied with a fair remuneration for the time, and labor, and money expended upon it, but it must be used as an instrument to bleed the masses decade after decade, and generation after generation,—a perpetual tax for an article of indispensable use, by constant extensions and increases of price. These valuable patents as a rule the farming classes are obliged to have, and consequently the burden has fallen heavily upon them and aroused such a spirit of hostility that they have determined to make a political issue out of it, and vote down in future those members of Congress who support these schemes and enable rings to levy such unrighteous tariffs upon articles of daily use. In the case of sewing-machines, it is not only the farmers' wives, but working-women everywhere, who have been ground down, and this makes the breaking up of the monopoly not only economical and popular, but also a grand moral triumph.

THE LAST OF PACIFIC MAIL.

We infer that the present Pacific Mail Investigating Committee has reached the end of its rope. We do not say, or wish to be understood, that it has done all it might do; but it seems to have done all it is likely to do with its line of investigation. The Committee is entitled to some credit, though it would have been difficult for any committee, with the co-operation of Mr. IRWIN, to have checked the revelations which have been made. But it is evidently time for it to report progress to the House, with such recommendations as may facilitate further discoveries. It has proceeded far enough to demonstrate beyond peradventure that the second subsidy of $500,000 a year in favor of the Pacific Mail Company was procured by the corrupt use of money. This justifies the cutting-off of the appropriation for the payment of that subsidy, which should be done at once. It is a practical result for which the country will be duly grateful.

But there remains something to be done in this investigation which we believe the present Committee can best promote by immediately making its report to the House, in which it shall furnish material for a special committee to proceed still further. As it stands now, we know that at least $900,000 corruption money was used to secure the passage of the second subsidy; but, if the investigation were to stop where it is, we would be asked to believe that no part of this enormous bribery-fund went to the members of Congress who voted for that subsidy! Such a conclusion is plainly ridiculous, and, if the Ways and Means Committee can lead us to no other, it will do well to transfer the investigation to a special committee which will undertake to touch bottom. The present Committee have succeeded in discovering everybody concerned in the swindle except the members of the Forty-second Congress who voted for it. They have presented the Hon. Mr. SCHUMAKER, of Brooklyn, who is now a member of Congress, but was not then. They have indicted the Hon. BILL KING, who is a member of the next Congress, but was not a member of the last, which passed the subsidy. They have discovered the Hon. R. C. PARSONS, who was Marshal of the Supreme Court at the time, but is now a member of Congress. They have got as near to a Senator as a brother-in-law, Mr. WHITING, but not the Senator himself, COLE, of California. They have raked and scraped for newspaper men and caught even as big a fish as FORNEY, and a lot of small-fry whom the press does not recognize. They have picked up a couple of door-keepers. They have made great headway among the professional lobbyists, securing even the "King" himself, Mr. SAM WARD. Most of those who have been identified with the distribution of the money are of the calibre of INGHAM, and SHAW, and others who go to Washington for the declared and unblushing purpose of lending their "influence" for pay. Now, with all respect for the motives and intelligence of the present Committee,

> There needs no ghost, my lords, come from the grave
> To tell us this.

We have known all along that Washington swarms with the INGHAMS, SHAWS, ABERTS, BERRETTS, and the like. But we also know that these men did not cast the votes which passed the subsidy. We have no doubt that they absorbed a considerable per cent of the $900,000 paid out by Pacific Mail; but it is really too much to ask the country to believe that they got *all* of it or half of it, and that a majority in Congress good-naturedly voted for the subsidy in order that the lobbyists and bummers might get their conditional pay. We have unbounded faith in Congressional benevolence, but we can't quite swallow this fish.

The best thing for the Committee to do is to present to the House an abridgment of the evidence it has taken, and recommend that the investigation be pursued on a new basis, of which the following ought to be essential points: 1. That all members or officers of the Forty-second Congress, and all members or officers of the present Congress, who are found to have partaken of this corruption-fund, shall be promptly expelled. 2. That Mr. SCHUMAKER, having been expelled under this rule, shall be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and held until he shall make a full and satisfactory explanation of what he did with the $300,000 he received from IRWIN. 3. That no effort be spared by Congress to secure the attendance of BILL KING, who received $125,000, and WHITING, the California Senator's brother-in-law, who received $65,000 or $100,000. 4. That the new Committee take the vote by which the subsidy passed Congress, and examine in alphabetical order every member of the Forty-second Congress, under oath, who voted for the subsidy; and that their private accounts be also inspected as far as practicable. If the investigation shall be started *de novo* with the advantage which such a report would give it, we may hope in the end to reach the corrupt Congressmen; and, without this, the investigation will have been in vain.

SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

The *Nation* makes a good point by showing the intimate connection between the success of subsidy schemes and the failure of Civil-Service Reform. Subsidies are usually granted on the strength of promised services. The performance of these services is sure to be evaded if it can be. Ordinarily, the law granting the money contains a proviso for inspection by certain officials of the services rendered. The first step in trickery is to try to corrupt the inspectors. The Credit-Mobilier investigation showed that this game was successfully played by OAKES AMES. If this fails, intimidation is tried. Threats of political persecution are freely used. The inspectors are told to shut their eyes or something dreadful will happen. Finally, if everything else has miscarried, or, in the first place, if the character of the official makes it certain that bribing and bullying will both be in vain, advantage is taken of the shifting tenure of office under our present wretched system, and the honest man, bound to do his duty, is replaced by a pliant tool eager to be bribed. Even when the change in office is due to general causes, it is usually a good thing for the subsidy-getting monopolists and a bad thing for the subsidy-paying people. The new men lack the necessary experience. A shifting responsibility is little better than no responsibility. While the Pacific Mail has been lobbying at Washington, the Treasury and the Law Departments have each had four heads. The former has been managed by MCCULLOCH, BOUTWELL, RICHARDSON, and BRISTOW. The latter has descended from EVARTS and HOAR to AKERMAN and WILLIAMS. The Post-Office Department has also changed hands or heads. The Pacific Mail Company has had a good deal to do with all three of these Departments. It has found a most serviceable friend in the present Attorney-General, whose published opinion that a subsidy granted on certain conditions ought to be paid if the recipient has, or pretends to have, any idea of performing the conditions at some hopelessly indefinite time in the future finds no parallel among the opinions of his predecessors,—happily for the latter's reputation as lawyers!

The *Nation's* conclusion is sound. The subsidy system has sometimes succeeded in Europe because—and only because—the Government supervision is there in the hands of skilled men, trained to their work and sure of their places. Since this supervision cannot be secured here, the subsidy system cannot be a success, and should be definitely abandoned.

The history of the Pacific Mail job shows that a subsidy may do harm all around. When this Company took care of itself, asked no favors from anybody, and earned the money it received, its credit was very high. Its stock was in demand. It paid good dividends on the capital invested. It was an honor to the flag its vessels carried on two oceans. From the day it began to be taken care of by somebody else its decline began. Its managers have concentrated their attention at Washington, and neglected their business everywhere else. As one result, nine of their great ships have reeled down into the waste of waters, carrying wealth and lives with them. Frantic stock-jobbing has replaced conservative management. The market has been manipulated and the stock has been run up and down by the men who were morally and legally bound to try to keep it at a fixed value. Its nominal value has varied with the chances of subsidy-getting. The money that should have been used to pay dividends to stockholders has been absorbed in bribing lobbyists and Congressmen. The stock is now going begging at 34. The Company is borrowing money on the street. Its management is a by-word. The man who is forced out of the Presidency one day under charges of dishonesty is entreated to retake the office the next. And, to crown all, the public voice imperatively demands that Congress shall forthwith repeal the subsidy for which the Pacific Mail has sacrificed its honor, its prosperity, and everything else.

The President has communicated to Congress several additional reports from officers of the army in Louisiana. Lieut.-Col. MORROW was specially detailed by Gen. EMORY to investigate the condition of several districts of the State, especially those in which Maj. MERRILL has been operating. Col. MORROW is an officer of Northern birth, led a Michigan regiment in the War, and was for his good services appointed into the regular army. His report tells a mournful tale of the condition to which the Red River part of the State has been reduced by the strife and misgovernment resulting from the disgraceful frauds and faction disputes in Louisiana. His report bears hard upon the present State Government. This report is indorsed by Gen. SHERMAN to the extent of a high commendation of the character of Col. MORROW. Gen. EMORY also reports that the State Government stands in that attitude before the people of the State that military protection is essential to its daily existence. Congress cannot afford to adjourn without some action that will put an end to this deplorable condition of affairs in Louisiana, and remove the scandalous reproach which it furnishes to free government. Leaving out of sight all the circumstances leading up to the present condition of affairs, there can be but one judgment, and that is, that there is no remedy for this sad condition of Louisiana that does not include the total riddance of the fraudulent KELLOGG Government, which the President, two Republican Committees of the House, a Republican Committee of the Senate, and the combined testimony of all the military officers, have stamped as a "gigantic fraud."

CHICAGO'S EVANGELISTS.

When RICHARD went to Palestine to wrest the Holy Sepulchre from Saracen hands, he took with him BLONDEL, his favorite musician, in order that the gentle lute-player's ravishing divisions might soothe his soul in hours of melancholy and inspire his courage upon the eve of battle. Chicago, always foremost in every great work of beneficence and humanitarianism, the world's evangelizer, the hope of the nations, the day-star which shines for the final redemption of the furthermost lands which lie in darkness and the uttermost isles of the sea, has set out upon a crusade to wrest the holy places of the world from the hands of the beguiling and bamboozling Beelzebub, to drive out the legions of Lucifer from their camping grounds in city and village, and snatch brands from the burning with which Satan has environed them. No pent-up Utica contracts her powers. She is spreading her nets around the world, intending to draw in all kinds of fish, big and little, black, white, and copper-colored. First went MOODY and SANKEY to the Old World; MOODY bearing the snow-white banner of peace and the trumpet of salvation, and SANKEY, the tuneful Troubadour, with his lute and repertoire of godly psalm and ballad, full-flavored with pennyroyal, that old but savory herb, which reaches to the vitals, and searches the innermost parts. We all know how they crossed the ocean, and, boldly bearding the British Lion in his lair, shook up that royal beast. In the public-houses and saloons, in the concert-halls and the conventicles, on the open moors and among the hills, they preached and sang to roughs and navvies and to lords and ladies, to the workingman quaffing his bitter beer and the "bloated haristocrat," and even nobility stopped to listen to MOODY's meandering eloquence and SANKEY's soothing songs. In vain the State Church and the high art and high intellect journals, like the *Saturday Review*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the Pal-tonian *Spectator*, railed at them and called them wandering lunatics, and warned that noblest product of English soil, the workingman, that MOODY and SANKEY were conspiring to deprive him of his beer and his babies, his work and his wages. In vain did the dry-as-dust theologians and the prating priests snivel, and sneer, and snub our Chicago heralds of salvation. Even the Archbishop of England stopped in his fight with Mr. GLADSTONE long enough to launch a few curses of the Papal sort at them, which had no more effect upon them than snipe-shot on the hide of the hippopotamus. From England they went among the AP MORGANS and AP THOMASSES of Wales, undismayed by jaw-breaking consonants, and spread the glad tidings among the descendants of the Druids, and made the Eisteddfodds ring with their jubilant strains. From Wales they wandered to Scotland, and the Clans CAMERON and RONALD, Highlanders and Lowlanders, TAM O'SHANTERS and Highland MARYS, chiels, lassies, and bairns rallied from the heather and the hills with claymore and bagpipe, and made the soft slogan of SANKEY reverberate among the mountains like the war-cry of DONNELL DHU. Having conquered roses, thistles, and rarebits, they boldly seized the shamrock in the bogs, and Killarney, Kilkenny, and Cork arrayed themselves in living green and shouted ullalaloos of ecstacy, and danced jigs of jollity, and cracked each other's crowns with more than ordinary satisfaction after MOODY and SANKEY had aroused their holy fervor. S. and M. are not going to stop with the United Kingdom. The fair-haired Scandinavians, France, Spain, Russia, BISMARCK and the Kaiser, the realms of the Hospodar, and the Sick Man of Turkey yet remain to be gathered in, and, when this is done, then MOODY and SANKEY will boldly walk into the Vatican and wake up the infallible Pontiff, whoever he may be, wrestle with him, and bring him into the true fold.

While MOODY and his Troubadour are traveling the Old World, sowing the seeds for future harvests, Chicago has sent out WHITTLE and his Troubadour, P. P. BLISS, to evangelize the cities of the East where the Devil and all his angels seem to be let loose, scattering vials of wrath and evil on every hand. They will take in Boston and restore the three-hilled city to its ancient virtue. They will attack the Tammany corruptions and BEECHER scandals of New York, scour out its slums, and dress her in clean white robes. Then Philadelphia, reeking in political rottenness, will be brought back to the pristine purity of PENN, and the Capital of the Nation will be redeemed and regenerated, and no longer do detriment to the memories of its namesake, who could not tell a lie and never filled his pockets from Credit Mobiliers and Pacific Mails. The wicked City of St. Louis, hopeless as she seems to be in her depths of depravity and past all promise of redemption, will acknowledge the error of her ways, and WHITTLE and BLISS will gather rich treasure-trove of sacred value. St. Louis will make no more cheating censuses and deluding directories after W. and B. have warned her of the wrath to come.

Thus Chicago extends her arms of benediction over the struggling, toiling millions of this wicked world and hastens on the Millennium. Preach on, O MOODY and WHITTLE! Sing on, O SANKEY and BLISS! The fields are white with the harvest.

It is stated that of the two Doorkeepers of the House of Representatives who shared in the Pacific Mail corruption fund, HERSEY, a Wisconsin man, has been discharged, while BOYD, an Iowa man, has been retained. There is only one way in which this discrimination can be explained. HERSEY received $11,000 and BOYD only $5,000. On this basis, on one hypothesis we may conclude that HERSEY got more money than his position entitled him to, or that he did not divide fair, while BOYD, who took only $5,000, did not exceed his limit. Are we to infer from the distinction made between BOYD and HERSEY there is a graduated scale for members and officers of Congress? If not, why should one Doorkeeper be discharged for taking $11,000 corruption-money, and another retained who only took $5,000? And if there is a limit of lobby-money to which members and officers are entitled, how about Messrs. SCHUMAKER and KING,—one of whom received $300,000, and the other $125,000? Do they both come under the ban? How much

may a Congressman take? It used to be considered meaner to sell out for a small amount than for a large amount, but the case of BOYD and HERSEY indicates that Congress has reversed this order of things.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CRYSTAL LAKE, Ill., Jan. 22.—We have had a considerable discussion here between an old Bourbon Democrat and one or two Republicans in regard to the running expenses of our Government. How much does it cost to run this Government one year, aside from interest and pensions? Please answer in the Tri-Weekly the *aggregate*, and oblige a reader of your paper. Very respectfully, E. BUCK.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress in December last, gives as the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the following figures:

Total appropriations, including pensions, Post-Office deficiencies of previous year, and interest on public debt		$290,860,920
Interest on public debt	$107,119,815	
Pensions	29,980,000	
		$137,099,815
Total expenditures, exclusive of interest and pensions		$153,761,105

But this includes $35,756,091 Post-Office Department, of which $30,000,000 are received from the earnings of that Department, which leaves about $123,760,000 to be raised by taxation. The Deficiency bill, to cover deficiencies of previous years, called for $8,275,375. As this was no part of the expenses of 1874, it should be deducted therefrom, which would leave to be raised by taxation, exclusive of interest and pensions, about the sum of $115,485,000 in greenbacks, worth, say, 88 cents on the dollar, as the running expenses of the Government for 1874.

PERSONAL.

C. S. Doty, of the Peoria *National Democrat*, was in the city yesterday.

D. B. Keiser, of the Rock Island *Union*, is occupying temporary quarters at the Tremont House.

Mr. Spencer, of Moodus, Conn., cast a despairing look upon his twenty-first child the other day. No wonder they call a repeating rifle a Spencer.

It was James Chisholm who said he would rather at any time hear a high-cock-crow than see a low-hen-grin at McVicker's, and he is a musical critic!

Mrs. Safely, of Mt. Vernon, Ia., has been living ever since 1771.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.* You wouldn't expect her to be dangerously ill, would you?

A man who had read the New York *Times* for twenty-six years wrote a communication to that paper, and the heartless editor headed it "Letter from a Donkey."

Mr. Pelligrini, the admirable caricaturist of "Vanity Fair," is about to marry Mrs. Collins, daughter of the late Charles Dickens and sister-in-law to Mr. Wilkie Collins.

The Governor of Iowa has appointed Miss E. C. Stebbuns, of New Hampton, Chickasaw County, a Notary Public. She is the only woman holding the office in this State.

Toole is considered a clever actor in Boston, but not a great one, because, so far, he has not stood upon his head, ripped out a string of facetious abuse, or combined buffoonery with his pathos.

It must not be forgotten, to the credit of the Rev. Talmage, that, while he denounced the stage as corrupt, he rushed to the aid of the pastor of Plymouth, and asked for blessings on that church in her tribulations.

The shade of Fisk will be heard from at some forthcoming seance, because the Directors of the Erie Railroad propose to raffle off the Grand Opera-House. It is the only way in which they can make the place draw.

If Wagner is not soon indicted he will be regarded as a pestilence. "King Hal" went to hear "Lohengrin" Monday night, and the discords of the brasses so affected him as to bring on chills, and he is confined to his bed.

The sapphire ring thrown out of the window at Richmond, by Lady Scropp to Robert Cary, and used as a token of Elizabeth's death to James VI., now forms the centre of a diamond star in the possession of the Countess of Cork and Orrery.

The fair and accomplished daughters of Col. T. P. Robb, of Park Ridge, Misses Ella and Miriam, have been sojourning for the past few days at the Palmer House. The attractions of the opera invariably induce the young ladies to visit the city for a few days, notwithstanding the comforts of their beautiful home at the Ridge.

Dr. Magnan, who was prosecuted recently at Norwich, England, for inserting absinthe in the veins of dogs, has been awarded a prize of $500 by the French Academy of Sciences for the same experiments, showing the effect of alcohol on quadrupeds. The French can appreciate Magnanimal conduct.

Jones and his beautiful bride are on their way East, and the Nevada editors are all wishing that "No cloud may ever lower upon the path of the happy couple." We take pleasure in adding that any cloud associated with Jones will be very likely to have a silver lining.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

On Saturday there was a paragraph which must have sent a thrill of horror over the country. It said that an Indianapolis official had refused to admit a woman to the funeral of her deceased husband. The word "deceased" should have been "divorced." The proof-reader had just been reading the Indiana correspondent's soul-stirring account of the capture of the burglar Rodifer.

County-Attorney Rountree was of the impression Sunday night that a vacancy would exist in his office by morning, owing to the fact that he was taken suddenly ill with an attack of quinsy. His family physician was summoned in haste to his bedside, and found him all but strangled and unable to articulate. Blisters were applied, together with other remedies, and by midnight Mr. Rountree was relieved. Monday he suffered considerably during the day, but yesterday was out and attending to his duties in his office at the County Building. Attorney Rountree says it was a close call, and he thought he would have to pass in his checks, though mightily against his will.

A reporter of one of the smaller journals of Paris asked the manager of a theatre to give him two seats for a certain performance. The manager refused, and the journalist said to him: "Your refusal will cost you 40,000 francs." For six months after the paper praised the theatre in this wise: "Monsieur X. is a magnificent director. He has a good company, and his entertainments are excellent. His management is intelligent. He knows what the people of Paris want. What a pity it is that the staircases of the theatre are of wood. If fire should break out the audience would have little chance of escape." The result of this was that the manager was compelled to build an iron staircase which cost him 50,000 francs.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. W. Bunn, Springfield; W. H. Cragin, St. Louis; A. W. Wilkins, Milwaukee; D. Loomis, Connecticut; William Brandt, New York; D. Spencer, Peoria; P. R. L. Hardenburgh, St. Paul; John Crampton, Ontario; Maj. W. H. Thomas, Louisville; W. T. Gregg, St. Paul; J. W. Hammond, Iowa; Joan Ansley, Bloomington....*Grand Pacific*—James Harney, St. Paul; Oscar Tebbetts, Manchester; B. G. Crane, Baltimore; Judge L. B. Vilas, Madison; W. A. Campbell, Glasgow, Scotland; H. L. Clement, St. Louis; Dr. J. T. Williams, Dunkirk; A. Keep, Lockport; Daniel Clark, Oregon; J. O. Ivor, Nevada; P. G. Proctor, Brooklyn; J. H. Townshend, Minneapolis; J. Atkinson, Hamilton; James Gray, Ripley Island; B. Gall, L. M. Pratt, J. A. Paine, New York....*Sherman House*—James G. Henry, St. Louis; H. D. Darphy, New York; George H. Brewster, Mankato; A. H. Webster, Buffalo; M. H. Morton, Waukegan; J. W. Hoag, New York; C. B. Galvin, New York; H. A. Downs, Marquette; C. F. Sumner, New Haven; J. M. Sterling, Sterling; S. H. Gray, Michigan....*Tremont House*—Col. J. Hill, Logansport; the Hon. O. H. Browning, the Rev. Edward Anderson, Quincy; Jenett Scranton, New York; B. B. Karr, Pittsburg; W. H. Haines, Baltimore; H. W. Graham, New Haven, Conn.; Isaac Smead, Bloomington; J. W. Rose, New York; Sigmund Rothchild, Detroit; Van Buren Marsh, Philadelphia.

THE TITANIC TRIAL.

End of Moulton's Cross-Examination, and Beginning of the Redirect.

The Lawyers Will Probably Be Through with Him To-Day.

The News of His Mother's Death Comes to Him in Court.

He Bears up Under the Tidings, and Declines to Be Excused.

The Plymouth Church Body-Guard Noticeably Thinning Out.

A Nephew of Mr. Beecher Contributes a Gem of Thought.

THE PARTICIPANTS YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The counsel for Mr. Beecher to-day gathered up the loose odds and ends of their long cross-examination of Mr. Moulton, and finally concluded it. The testimony elicited by them was almost entirely regarding letters not previously produced, including one from F. B. Perkins, another from Mrs. Hooker, and still another from W. S. Clarke. Efforts were also made to connect envelopes furnished from the Beecher side with letters submitted by Mr. Tilton's lawyers. Moulton was in the hands of the latter when the proceedings were closed, but his entire examination will probably be finished to-morrow. Tilton entered the court-room alone, as usual. Beecher arrived a few moments afterward, followed by his wife and two sons, and members of the Plymouth delegation, now thinner and less demonstrative than any day before.

THE REASON OF MR. BEECHER'S ABSENCE

yesterday was a severe cold. The absence of Mrs. Tilton and her lady friends, who have not been present since Friday, was again the occasion of remark, but the cause was seemingly unknown.

Ex-Judge Porter appeared in court, and was heartily welcomed by the counsel for plaintiff and defendant. He did not resume the examination, but busied himself all day in arranging papers of the defense. Mr. Porter has not entirely recovered, and was looking unwell.

One of the pleasing incidents of the day was the courteous inquiry by Judge Neilson from the Bench after the health of ex-Judge Porter. It is hard to say whether Judge Porter was most complimented or confused by the manner in which, in the midst of the proceeding, he was singled out for judicial notice. Counsel on both sides were engaged at the moment in looking up letters which had been called for, and there was a perfect stillness in court, and attention was fixed on no special subject. The minute he arose, therefore, to step toward the bench, Mr. Porter became the centre of observation and of interest, and, as if recognizing this, he appeared to hesitate and palpably blushed. A smile passed over the features of his associates, who recognized the awkwardness of Mr. Porter's situation, and rather enjoyed his perplexity. The ex-Judge, notwithstanding his frequent prominence in courts of all grades, evidently suffers embarrassment still under too marked public notice, and would shirk rather than seek it.

THE MOST PAINFUL INCIDENT

of the trial occurred this morning, shortly after Mr. Moulton took the stand, and for the first time perhaps during the whole of his long examination, Mr. Moulton was regarded with other feelings than those of admiration by his friends, and dislike by the friends of Mr. Beecher. He became to all a subject of sympathy, for the greatest bereavement a man can suffer, the loss of a loving mother, was communicated to him when yet a witness. Soon after the first questions had been answered, Mr. Moulton was informed that a messenger with important intelligence awaited him in the chambers of the City Court adjoining. Mr. Moulton was excused by the Court, and, utterly unsuspicious as of what he was to be told (for he was not even aware his mother had been ill), he left the court-room. Ex-Judge Fullerton communicated the intelligence to the Court during the few minutes Mr. Moulton was in the ante-room, so that, when Mr. Moulton returned, all eyes were fixed upon him, and the momentary buzz of conversation which had followed the announcement suddenly broke off. Mr. Tilton watched anxiously the face of his friend, to observe the effect of the news upon him.

MR. BEECHER BENT FORWARD IN HIS CHAIR,

gazing intently at him, while Mrs. Beecher leaned her head upon her right hand and looked sadly and almost with solicitude upon her husband's enemy. Mr. Moulton exercised his great control over his nerves, and before his counsel could communicate him the decision of the Court that he could at once retire and finish his examination at a later day, he loudly announced that he was ready to go on. Nothing in the manner of the man, yet something possibly growing out of the popular idea of his character, led to a general feeling, which expressed itself later during the recess, that the act was something akin to bravado. Fear of appearing weak before this audience has characterized Moulton throughout the trial, and has led him to an assumption of easy indifference to frequent repartee and interruptions of counsel, and on this more solemn occasion to a concealment of grief whose strongest expression would have won him more respect. He mounted the witness-stand again as self-possessed as ever, and betrayed his feelings only by his

SERIOUS DEMEANOR AND SAD EXPRESSION.

His manner in this respect was noticeably different during the afternoon. His replies were less savage, and he repeated none of his many previous efforts to appear clever. During the remainder of the day, he never smiled.

Mrs. Moulton died suddenly about 6 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of her husband, No. 580 Lexington avenue. She had been ill only a few days, with pneumonia contracted by imprudent exposure to cold weather. She was 68 years old, and usually enjoyed very good health.

THE EVIDENCE BROUGHT OUT

in the redirect examination of Mr. Moulton was merely the fringe of the texture of Mr. Moulton's testimony. Mr. Fullerton went according to no almanac, but skipped from events of 1870 to those of 1874 and back again as rapidly as the arguments and exceptions of the opposing counsel would allow. Mr. Moulton's remarkable performance to-day of repeating Mr. Tilton's introduction of Mrs. Woodhull at Steinway Hall several years ago, almost word for word, was regarded with surprise by the audience, and a ripple of laughter came from the audience as the closing remarks were recited, viz.: "She may be a fanatic, or she may be a fool, but I would rather be considered both in one than to deny to a woman the freedom of speech."

Canceled notes of Mr. Tilton to Jackson S. Schultz, M. C. Southworth, Franklin Woodruff, M. A. Robinson, John W. Mason, and Francis D. Moulton in sums of from $500 to $1,700, were read. The notes were, it was shown, canceled and returned as a testimonial to Mr. Tilton. Subjects regarding the picture of Mr. Beecher in Mr. Moulton's house; the alleged hostility of the witness toward the defendant; conference regarding the production of Mr. Beecher's letter before the Plymouth Investigating Committee; and many other familiar topics were referred to. Every step was contested hotly by Mr. Evarts, and more than once the lawyers became so entangled in their exceptions and protests that it engaged all the ingenuity of Judge Neilson to straighten them out.

To-day witnessed

ONE OF THE MOST ADROIT PIECES OF CROSS-EXAMINATION

which the trial thus far has developed. It was conducted by Mr. Tracy, but directed by Mr. Evarts, and aided in by Mr. Shearman. For some reason or other, the counsel for the defense were extremely solicitous of getting before the jury a letter of W. T. Clark, of the *Golden Age*, which on the direct examination a too hasty objection on their part had ruled out. Its importance was not very apparent to the audience, unless the fact that it emphasized financial embarrassments of Tilton about the time that the policy of "Grace, Mercy, and Peace" was abandoned about a year ago. Whatever the reasons, counsel appeared determined to get this letter in, and as often as the Judge ruled that it had not been sufficiently identified—and he so ruled three times—Mr. Tracy returned to the attack with a question or two, and Mr. Evarts thereupon based a new argument. At last, evidently abandoning the hope of securing its admission, Mr. Tracy began a series of questions, each of which embodied one of the many declarations contained in Mr. Clark's letter, so that in the end the jury heard the whole letter read. Mr. Tracy took pains to do this

AS OPENLY AS POSSIBLE,

with no effort to conceal from the opposing counsel the fact that he was literally reading the letter. The same tactics had been employed by the counsel of Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tracy was, therefore, not afraid of interruption, but the purpose of the questions thus cited was betrayed by witness, who declined to remember anything it contained. If he had answered in a single instance that he had spoken to Mr. Beecher of any of the circumstances mentioned, the whole letter would have been admissable; but Mr. Moulton's memory signally failed him in this important instance.

THE SHARPEST AND MOST AMUSING PASSAGE OF ARMS

that occurred among the lawyers yesterday was between Mr. Evarts and Mr. Fullerton, and it illustrates fairly the quickness of thought sometimes displayed in a court-room. Just before closing the cross-examination there was a long pause, its length wearing out at last the patience of Mr. Fullerton. He asked the Court if there was no way to make the other side go on. "How better can we go on?" asked Mr. Evarts. "Why, by going on sharply," replied Mr. Fullerton. "Perhaps you would go on if you were on our side," said the defendant's counsel. "No," significantly rejoined Mr. Fullerton. "If I were on your side I would not go on."

It was announced by Mr. Fullerton at 4 o'clock that the witness desired to go away as soon as possible, but would probably be ready to go on again this morning.

[To the Associated Press.]

A RUSH FOR SEATS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—It being understood that this would be the last day of the cross-examination of Francis D. Moulton, the chief witness for the prosecution in the suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, a great crowd struggled for admission to the Brooklyn City Court room to-day. Ex-Judge Porter, of counsel for the defense, was present, also Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and their two sons. Mrs. Tilton and party were still absent, but Mr. Tilton was on hand in the usual good time.

MOULTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Moulton resumed his place on the witness-stand and was cross-examined by Gen. Tracy, assisted by Mr. Porter.

Witness was handed a letter dated Feb. 13, 1871, and said: I saw this letter before it was brought by Beecher to my house in Clinton street. It was the subject of conversation between Beecher and myself, but I do not think that Tilton was then present.

The letter was introduced in evidence and read by Shearman. It was from T. B. Perkins, nephew of Beecher, to Mr. Beecher, telling him he did not think Tilton could be so base as to make these charges, but in doing so Tilton had dived into the sub-cellar of backhouse infamy.

Another letter was shown to witness, which he identified as the answer sent by Beecher to the above, implying that Tilton and himself were both victims of slanders, but that they were now both good friends.

SAD EVENT.

At this point a message was brought to Moulton, and he asked permission to leave the court-room a few moments, which was accorded. On his return he stated that he had just received intelligence of the death of his mother. The defense and prosecution wishing to finish with him to-day and allow him to go, Moulton again took his stand and resumed.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

He said he did not know how Tilton got a copy of Beecher's letter of Feb. 5, 1872. He could not have taken a copy in short-hand in my presence. Possibly, if he had wanted a copy I would have let him take one. Do not know how he got a copy of Beecher's letter of June 1, nor Feb. 7, 1871. I think Beecher gave Tilton a copy of Mrs. Hooker's letter of Nov. 1, 1872.

Witness' attention was called to an interview with Beecher on or prior to Jan. 10, 1871, when a conversation was had in reference to Bowen's charges, and he was asked if he had stated all that occurred at that interview. The witness replied that he had told all that he now remembers.

RULED OUT.

The witness was shown a letter, and said it was the only letter he had read of Mr. Clark. Did not remember having destroyed any letter that he received from Clark, and could not tell whether he showed this one to Beecher or not. Clark was the assistant editor of the *Golden Age*, and employed by Tilton.

The letter was offered in evidence and objected to by Tilton's counsel. Counsel for the defense argued that evidence had been adduced during the trial tending to show that this was the letter shown to Beecher, and that was the reason they offered it in evidence. The witness had also stated that this letter was the subject of a conversation between him and Beecher. He submitted that it would show the condition of affairs in the *Golden Age* office, communicated by Clark, and the subject of the talk between Moulton and Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton argued that Moulton had received several letters from Clark, some of which, the witness stated, had been destroyed, this one being the only letter found, and that counsel on the other side therefore inferred that this was the letter which had formed the subject of conversation on that occasion.

Judge Neilson said that counsel for the defense would have to connect this letter more definitely with that interview.

Counsel on both sides read an abstract from the previous examination of this witness.

The Court ruled out the latter, and exception was taken by the defense.

Witness continued: He had a talk with Beecher about what Clark had said about the *Golden Age*. Do not remember telling Beecher that Mr. Clark said that he had tried to get some person to purchase the *Golden Age*, but had failed; did not recollect telling him Clark said that he had been blamed for having connection with such a paper or such a man. Did not remember telling him that the name of the editor was like a mill-stone on the paper.

These questions were all propounded from the letter just ruled out.

Think I have produced all the letters of Beecher in my possession. Some of them I destroyed—I suppose unintentionally; cannot tell anything about the time of their destruction, but think it was some time before I was subpœnaed. I never said to Mr. Swan that Beecher and I had got into a controversy, and that Mr. Beecher had either got to destroy me or I would destroy Beecher.

This concluded the cross-examination of the witness.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Ex-Judge Fullerton then began his redirect examination, and the witness resumed: I cannot remember any of the particular letters or envelopes relating to the controversy destroyed by me.

The witness was asked with regard to a conversation between him and Beecher July 5, which was the subject of a long contest between counsel, but was finally ruled in order by the Court. The question was answered by the witness, and the Court then took the usual recess.

After recess, Moulton's redirect examination was continued.

A letter was handed to witness which he identified, and said he received the letter at the hands of Tilton, written to him by Mrs. Tilton. My hostility was commenced against Beecher by seeing his statements, and his saying that he would ruin me. The witness was asked what Tilton said on receiving Beecher's letter of Aug. 7, 1874, which gave rise to a long discussion among counsel, but was finally allowed by the Court. The witness replied that Tilton, on that occasion, said: "You know I have not had access to your repository of material."

MOULTON AND THE PLYMOUTH COMMITTEE.

The attention of witness was also called to the letter of Aug. 5. Mr. Evarts said that this letter, he understood, was not in evidence, and was shown to witness only to refresh his memory, and any evidence relating to it he would object to. The letter was one written to Beecher calling on Moulton to produce the papers before the Investigating Committee.

Witness replied: On receipt of this letter I procured Theodore Tilton's consent, and went before the Committee with all letters.

Mr. Evarts objected to this, but Judge Neilson said he admitted it to show that Tilton's consent was given for the submission of the papers to the Committee.

The witness resumed: I went to the Committee and told them I would produce the papers the next day before them. I went before the Committee after that and took the papers incorporated in Tilton's statement before them. Witness was asked by counsel why he did not take the other papers with him, and this was objected to by Mr. Evarts, but allowed by the Court.

Witness replied: On the Sunday preceding the Monday on which I had promised to take the papers before the Committee, Gen. Tracy went with me to see Gen. Butler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with regard to the suppression of the statement. We had a conversation together. In consequence of what took place then, I refrained from taking the papers. Tracy was acting for Beecher. [This latter sentence was ordered to be stricken out by the Court.] We had a conference the next morning at my house. The statement referred to was the first long one I prepared and published. Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton did not know that any money came directly or indirectly from Beecher. I never told them so.

MOULTON AND WOODHULL.

I never became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull until after the publication of her card in the *World*. She was invited to my house in order that I might use my influence with her to suppress these stories against Beecher. My wife objected to her being brought there. When Mr. Tilton introduced Mrs. Woodhull to the audience in Steinway Hall, on the evening of her lecture, he came forward with the lady on his arm, and said, as nearly as I recollect it:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is quite unusual for me to be in town during the lecture season, and I unexpectedly find myself in here to-night. I find that several representative men have been asked to introduce the lady who will address you to this audience. Some have refused on the ground that they knew nothing of her character, and others on the ground that they are in doubt as to her views. As to the first, I think I know it, and will therefore take the responsibility of vouching for it; and as to the second point, I do not know what her views are, and I have never heard her express them. She may be a fanatic or a fool, but I would rather be either or both than lack the courage to ask from an American audience for a woman the right of freedom of speech. [Applause from the gallery.]

The suggestion was made to us to go to the lecture about 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. I am a member of the Produce Exchange, and have been so for many years. A great number of men spoke to me about the scandal after it broke out. I should think about twenty or thirty.

ANOTHER LEGAL SQUABBLE.

An argument having arisen between counsel as to whether witness had any conversation with Beecher in regard to what he might say about the matter to any person who might speak to him, Mr. Beach rose, and, addressing the Court, stated that a *Times* reporter said he had received some points from one of the counsel to be used in preparing an article for publication on the cross-examination of this witness, which would be freely commented upon in the article. He asked the Court to admonish the person about to publish the article. If this party published comments on the case, counsel threatened to bring him before the Court, and have him punished for contempt.

Judge Neilson said that he could take no action other than counseling the jury not to read of the case in the papers.

Counsel remarked that there was a statute in force giving the Court the power to punish the party so offending.

The Court replied that comments on the case might occur in a New Jersey paper or a Philadelphia one, and so find its way into the homes of some of the jury, and this Court had no control over it.

The witness continued:

On the occasion of my interview with Charles Storrs, I told him, after I had telegraphed from Lowell to the Committee, that I would go before them to testify that Beecher had told me that he had committed adultery with another woman besides Mrs. Tilton. I said that my cross-examination before the Committee would do away with publishing statements. The portrait hanging in my parlor was given to me by Tilton in 1871.

[Witness was shown four notes, which he identified as the notes given the subscribers to the *Golden Age* by Theodore Tilton, and also a letter accompanying them. They were offered in evidence by ex-Judge Fullerton.]

The letter was addressed to Tilton, and informed him that the subscribers herewith returned him the notes and wished success to his paper in future.

Witness said the Woodhull publication appeared in the paper before these notes were given back.

At this point the Court adjourned for the day. Moulton, it is stated, will resume the stand to-morrow.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Iowa—Rapid Growth of the Order.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Jan. 26.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias met at 10 o'clock to-day, with the following Grand Officers present: Aug Althoff, Burlington, P. G. C.; John Cameron, Davenport, G. C.; R. B. Cochran, Ottumwa, G. V. C.; John Van Valkenburg, Fort Madison, Grand Prelate; H. D. Walker, Mt. Pleasant, G. K. of R. and S.; N. J. Burt, Burlington, G. M. of E.; Robert George, Council Bluffs, G. M. of A.; H. M. Way, G. I. G.; G. W. Brenenaan, Columbus Junction, G. O. G.; J. W. Jamison, Davenport, Supreme Representative. The credentials of delegates were received, and a permanent organization soon effected. The reports of delegates show the different lodges to be in a flourishing condition, and their numbers increasing rapidly by accessions of new members. During the sessions to-day the Grand Lodge Degree was conferred on a number of Past Chancellors. Standing committees were appointed, and an immense lot of secret business transacted. At 2 o'clock a grand street parade was given, the line of march being to and through the prison and back to the lodge-room. The banquet to-night promises to be a grand success.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Knights of Pythias—Children of Israel—New State Auditor—The Conflict of Judicial Authority—Railroad Report.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias is in session. Fifty Grand Chancellors are present. There are fifty-four lodges and 2,900 members in the State. The total resources of the Order are upward of $30,000.

The B'nai B'rith to-day devoted $200 for a monument emblematic of Civil and Religious Liberty, to be exhibited at the Centennial. The Roumanian Mission was voted $300.

The Fort Wayne & Muncie Receivership case was argued to-day before Judge Hopkins, of the United States Court, and decision reserved.

State Auditor Wildman to-day relinquished his office to E. Henderson, Democrat, elect.

The annual statement of the Jeffersonville Railroad shows the gross earnings for 1874 to have been $134,649,253, and expenses $83,094,380, leaving a net balance of $51,554,872.

A HOT WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 26.—Last week while men were sinking a drive well at Portlandville, Dakota, 30 miles north of here, when the drill had sunk about 30 feet, an open space below was discovered, and, by sounding, could not find bottom. When the drill was withdrawn, a volume of hot steam issued from the hole at the top, and has continued to escape ever since. Citizens from here have visited the place and returned to-day. They say the snow has been melted for about half-a-mile around the well, the air and earth being very warm. Wolves and other wild animals congregate there at night to escape from the cold. The well is a great curiosity to the people of that country, and no explanation of the strange phenomena has yet been offered.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest, rising barometer, decided fall in temperature, northwesterly winds, and clear weather, which conditions will extend over the Upper Lake region during the afternoon and night.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	30.42	30	70	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.38	26	89	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.29	30	78	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30.25	36	90	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	30.23	38	91	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.14	40	83	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 40; minimum, 10.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	30.20	45	S. E., light	.....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.30	33	S. E., gentle	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.87	19	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Chicago	30.14	40	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.32	17	W., gentle	.....	Fair.
Davenport	30.10	34	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	29.90	30	E., light	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.32	15	S. E., gentle	.01	Light rain.
Duluth	30.07	17	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.15	25	S. E., fresh	.08	Light snow.
Ft. Garry	30.11	1	W., fresh	.....	Threat'ning.
Ft. Gibson	29.98	65	S., fresh	.....	Threat'ning.
Keokuk	30.04	41	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.13	27	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	29.98	44	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.12	22	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.16	33	S. E., fresh	.01	Light rain.
Omaha	29.99	39	S. E., calm	.....	Light snow.
Breckenr'ge	30.22	zero	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.32	14	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.19	14	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.

There was a heavy northerly gale at San Francisco yesterday. Four schooners were blown ashore on the North Beach.

OUR PETTY JUDICIARY.

The Wisdom of the Cook County Judges Becomes Manifest.

Singular Collection of Names Submitted to the Governor.

Some Good, Some Indifferent, Some Very Bad.

Sketches of the Nominees.

The telegraph brings the news from Springfield that Gov. Beveridge yesterday morning received the report of the Judges of Cook County transmitting the names of candidates recommended by them to the office of Justice of the Peace in Chicago. The report settles a great deal of anxiety on every side, as even a painful certainty is less harrowing than suspense.

Of the fifteen persons recommended to the Governor for the office of Justice of the Peace, at least eight have served before.

THE LIST

is as follows:

South Division—J. Charles Haines, George A. Meech, Logan D. Wallace, Calvin DeWolf, and Noel B. Boyden.

West Division—Daniel Scully, Orlin P. Ingersoll, Alexander L. Morrison, David Walsh, Henry Ackhoff.

North Division—Robert Hammill, Henry A. Kaufmann, John Sullivan, Gustavus Troost, C. W. Woodman.

MR. J. CHARLES HAINES

has occupied the position of Justice of the Peace for one term, and has never in the remotest manner been called in question for ability or integrity. With all the complaints made against Justices, he has been free from reproach.

GEORGE A. MEECH

is a lawyer of many years' standing, a graduate of Yale, and said to be the "best Latin scholar in Chicago," so far as heard from. He is the only man in the list who can read Justinian in the original. As a Democrat, he has few equals. His bones and their marrow are Democratic. There was a time when he was a Republican from his underclothing inward, and the pores of his skin emitted Abolitionist opinions, but he has changed his skin as the Ethiopian cannot. His perversion is said to be due to his bad success in obtaining office under the Republican flag, and he hoisted the black one with such unremunerative consequence, that his return to the Republican fold has been long expected. It is probable, now, that he will remain a Democrat for four years more, by which time a more generous party organization may be perfected to give him an office worthy of his classical attainments and profound legal researches. He is one of eleven men in Cook County. He ran for Attorney-General on the O'Connor ticket in 1872, and his vote polled the eleventh for that ill-fated candidacy. But his opportunity has arrived. His foot is upon the lowest rung of the ladder of judicial fame, and he may some day climb high enough to be seen as well as heard from. He ran against Charley Wicker for Alderman in 1867, and was, as usual, left.

ALEXANDER L. MORRISON

began life as a chair-maker, and followed it for a living while he read law. A few years ago he was admitted to the Bar. He is anti-alcohol all over. Any man who has heard him denounce the fiend of the bottle is certain of the force of his ill-feeling to him. He began political life as Supervisor in 1869, and, while a member of that Board, waged war on Kearney and corruption with some degree of success. That is, he expelled Kearney, but the corruption was to many for him. However, he meant well. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature, and made an excellent record. At the close of his time, he received the appointment of Town Collector of West Chicago. His record has always been clean. As Town Collector, when a subordinate defaulted with a large sum of money, Morrison mortgaged his house, paid up the amount due the town, and became poor. From which circumstances it may be concluded that, in an ideal community, Mr. Morrison's appointment would be a very good one. By birth he is an Irishman, and by politics a reliable Republican.

JOHN SULLIVAN'S

appointment is considered by those who are acquainted with the gentleman a good one. He has resided in Chicago about thirty years; is an Irishman by birth; is about 30 years of age; has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is in politics a Democrat.

MAJ. L. B. WALLACE

is identified with the insurance interest of Chicago; he is of German origin; has resided in Cook County for some twenty years or longer, a portion of that period at Irving Park. During the rebellion Maj. Wallace was connected with Brackett's Cavalry command. In politics that gentleman has had experience with and in all parties. By instinct, his acquaintances assert, he is a Republican, although he is at present identified with the People's party. Maj. Wallace at times practices as a lawyer in the Justice Courts. He is a gentleman highly respected; is a competent and good man. His appointment, it is thought, will give satisfaction.

MR. C. W. WOODMAN

is a Scandinavian by birth, and his nomination is due solely to his nationality. One of the Judges remarked yesterday that, in making up their list of nominees, they were guided to a certain extent, and, he thought, necessarily so, by this question of nationality; they must have a certain number of Germans, and it was deemed advisable to give a representative to the large Scandinavian population of Chicago. Mr. C. W. Woodman is said to be a respectable man, but not to be endowed with special legal talents. He has considerable influence on the North Side, and is spoken of by those who are best acquainted with him as a man of integrity.

GUSTAVUS TROOST

is a German by birth, and by profession a banker, being one of the banking firm of I. C. L. Niehoff & Co. Mr. Troost has resided in Chicago twenty five years and over; he is about 40 years of age, and has always been known as a member of the Democratic party. He is a good, reliable business man, of sterling worth, and is respected as a man of integrity. His appointment is considered a good one.

CALVIN DE WOLF

has occupied the position of Justice for a quarter of a century, and has grown rich and gray. So closely has he hugged the office that it is a matter of metaphysical speculation as to how he would live without it, or whether it could survive his exit. The problem ranks with the old polemical question as to how many angels could stand on the point of a needle. Having lived so long in harness, it is not surprising that he possesses qualifications for the office, though what they are nobody knows.

NOEL B. BOYDEN

is not a stranger to office. There is some division of opinion as to his fitness. His friends point to his record at the Police Court, and his enemies to his fighting record at the McDonald-McGarry-Garrity-Geary affray. He seems to have suffered in nerve since then, and has displayed a singular timidity in all his actions. The following is a little dialogue between him and Judge Williams which occurred yesterday during the conduct of the Mike McDonald case in the Criminal Court:

Justice N. B. Boyden sworn: Witness was never in the gambling rooms over "The Store," had a faint recollection of a conversation between McDonald and other parties, a year or so ago; McDonald said he had fitted up a decent place there and kept "The Store;" had never heard McDonald say he had any interest in the gambling-house. Dismissed, but recalled by Judge Williams.

Judge Williams—Did you not tell the Grand Jury that McDonald had confessed that he owned the gambling-rooms?

Justice Boyden—I said that I supposed he did not deny it.

Judge Williams—I want to get at what this conversation between you was.

Justice Boyden—He did not speak to me.

Judge Williams—It makes no difference. What did he say?

Justice Boyden—He said he had fitted up a nice place.

Judge Williams—Did he say anything about his gambling-room?

Justice Boyden—Oh, I think not.

Judge Williams—In what connection did he speak of his place, sir?

Justice Boyden—The talk was of gambling-rooms.

Judge Williams—And he said he had fitted up his place in a costly manner?

Justice Boyden—Yes.

After several more questions of a like nature, His Honor dismissed the reluctant Justice with: "If you can tell us no more about it, that's all!"

DANIEL SCULLY,

who has occupied the position of Police Court Justice on the West Side for several years, is a man apparently sans peur et sans reproche. He has acted with courage, intelligence, and integrity, and his official course leaves little to be desired. His reappointment will give general satisfaction.

ORLIN P. INGERSOLL

is a lawyer of fair standing in the profession. He is not known in politics, but has a good professional reputation. He has been a resident of this city for several years. He is a man of some little ability.

DAVID WALSH,

the present incumbent, is a pleasing, harmless old Celtic gentleman, who gets into no difficulty, and therefore keeps out of the newspapers. He does but little harm or good. Very little can be said either for or against him.

HENRY, OR "HANK," ACKHOFF

is no such man. He joined the People's party as a reformer, where he stands now is uncertain. Politically he is a ward politician of slippery politics. From 1867 to 1871 he was Supervisor or Alderman from the Eleventh Ward. Two years ago he was candidate for Town Collector. His legal knowledge is not profound or erudite; but he knows more than the other "Hank" who has also been appointed. As a "reformer," of course he excels. Should his recommendation not be confirmed, some great local political catastrophe may happen in his ward.

OF "HANK" KAUFMANN,

the reader has probably read enough to wonder upon what reasonable hypothesis his name is obtruded again before the Governor. Kaufmann is an ex-policeman; served under Rehm, Sherman, Kennedy, Turtle, and old-time Superintendents. He made his exit from the force under Turtle, and by some means secures his appointment to the North Side Police Court every now and then. During his career on the police force he was noted for his incapacity, for carrying too much liquor without staggering, and, as "mistaken identity" had not then been invented, Kaufmann had a hard time of it for many years. Now, as Justice of the Peace, he can drink all he likes, and the salary comes in regularly. It is a much better office than that of patrolman, for this as well as more apparent reasons. It is impossible to indorse the wisdom of his appointment. Surely there could have been found a more intelligent and fitting German than Kaufmann in the North Division.

MR. HAMMILL

has been a Justice for many years, and is believed to be a first-rate man for the place.

BILLIARDS.

Three-Ball Tournament at Cleveland, O.—Rudolphe and Vignaux Get by the Ears, and Will Not "Star" Through the West.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26.—The State Billiard Tournament was continued to-day, four games being played this afternoon and evening. The history of previous State tournaments in Ohio is briefly as follows: The first contest was a four-ball, push-allowed, for the championship of the State, played at Cincinnati, May 22, 1864. Messrs. Beatty, Frawley, Choate, Ackerman, Broga, Griffy, and Turner were entered on the list. The champion cue was won by Choate. On Sept. 28, following, Choate was challenged by Frawley, who won by a score of 1,000 to 874. Frawley was challenged by Davis, Choate, and Ackerman, all of whom he defeated, and the cue then became his property. The second tournament was held Oct. 21, 1868, when the contestants were Choate, Ackerman, Honing, Cronn, Brainard, Grunkemeyer, Quill, Casper, Cherry, and Turner, Choate winning the cue. He was defeated Jan. 12, 1869, by Ackerman. He defended the cue against Honing Dec. 11, 1869, and afterward resigned. The tournament Nov. 29, 1869, was between Grunkemeyer, Williamson, Casper, and Cherry, being won by Williamson. who was afterward beaten by Casper, who defended the cue against Choate, and then forfeited by non-residence.

This being the first three-ball tournament in Ohio, and designed to establish a championship medal to be contested for in frequent matches, a good deal of interest centres upon the result. Two games were played this afternoon. The first was between Mr. C. H. Coleman, of Ravenna, and John Thatcher, of Cleveland, both amateurs. It was a poor display, Thatcher winning on the ninety-second inning. His highest run was 15; his opponent's best, 11; winner's average, 2 4-23. The second game was between Mathias Mullen and John Bluim, both of Cleveland. This was a much better display, Bluim making some very pretty round-the-table shots, and winning on the fifty-second inning. Mullen got in a run of 57, but Bluim was the steadier player, and, though he made no higher run than 17, won by 33 points.

The evening opened with a game between Mr. Tony Honing, of Cleveland, and J. Casper, of Norwalk. This was a walk-away for Honing, who won in thirty-seven innings, Casper making only 70 points. Honing's best run was 40, and his average 5 15-37. The second game was by E. Carter, of Toledo, and Harry Choate, of Cincinnati, formerly four-ball champion of the State. Carter won an easy victory in forty-seven innings, his opponent scoring 123. The winner's best run was 25; Choate's best run 26. Choate is in bad play, and, contrary to general expectation, will not make much of a stand in the tournament.

Vignaux and Rudolphe have had a French quarrel, which has upset their plan for a starring tour through the Western cities. Vignaux, with his back up on his shoulders, left for New York to-night, and Tom Foley is in a big disgust.

MISSOURI.

The Women of Missouri Demand Representation in the Prospective Constitutional Convention—Returns from the Election of Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—A mass meeting of ladies was held to-night at the Mercantile Library building to consider the question of sending a delegation of women to demand seats in the State Constitutional Convention, to meet at Jefferson in May. Mrs. Frances Minor, one of the oldest and most prominent advocates of woman suffrage in this city, presided, and made a speech, in which she cited many instances of the injustice of the laws as they affect women, and claimed that the question of framing the organic law of the State, having been referred by the Constitution itself back to the people, and not to the voters merely, the women, as well as men, have a right to take part in the proceedings. The progress of the age having abolished all legal distinction between man and man, the same cause must be pursued with respect to women. No class of people could be free whose freedom is not guarded by constitutional guarantees. On those and other grounds it was claimed that women have a right to participate in forming the fundamental law of the State, and, therefore, entitled to seats in the Constitutional Convention.

Speeches were also made by the Rev. John Snyder, the Rev. J. C. Leonard, Maj. D. B. Merwin, and one or two ladies, all taking similar grounds, and claiming that woman should be represented in the Convention.

The following delegation were elected: Mrs. Frances Miner, Miss Phœbe Cousins, and Mrs. E. A. Filling, and power given them to add to their number. A committee was appointed to issue an address to the women of Missouri, urging them to take similar action in the various Senatorial Districts of the State, and send delegates to the Convention. This Committee consists of Mrs. Frances Miner, Mrs. Prof. Jackson, Mrs. Dickenson, the Rev. John Snyder, May Irwin.

The action of this meeting is novel, and is said to be the first time in this country that women have met in mass-meeting, and sent delegates to a Constitutional Convention to demand seats therein, and the right to participate in framing the organic law of a State.

Returns of the election to-day for delegates to the Constitutional Convention to be held at Jefferson City in May, indicate the election of the following gentlemen: Albert Todd, Thomas Gant, and Louis Gottschalk, Independents; Joseph Pulitzer, J. O. Broadhead, H. Spannhorst, Nicholas Martell, Henry C. Brockmeyer, and James C. Edwards, Democrats; Henry Hitchcock, Henry T. Mudd, and George H. Shields, Republicans. Some of these gentlemen are among the most prominent and influential citizens of St. Louis.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Payment of the January interest on Tennessee bonds stopped yesterday for want of funds.

The losses to merchants and business men of Marysville, Cal., by the recent flood amounts to $465,675.

On West Creek, 5 miles from Portlandville, D. T., a coal-mine has been discovered of a quality equal to Iowa coal, and the supply is said to be inexhaustible.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan Masons commenced their annual communication at Detroit yesterday. The chief event of the day was the address of Grand-Master W. L. Webber, of East Saginaw. The communication will hold three days or more.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed a resolution calling on its Representatives in Congress to work for the passage of the Texas & Pacific Railroad subsidy. Much interest was shown in the matter on 'Change, and the majority for it was quite positive, though the opposition was vigorous.

In the Circuit Court at LaSalle there are a number of cases of indictments against saloon-keepers for violation of the Liquor law of this State. The State's Attorney has entered a nolle prosequi as to one Hugh Henry, of Seneca, on an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday. Con O'Loughlin, of the same place, indicted and tried on twenty-two indictments for sundry violations of the Liquor law, after a two hours' trial, was found not guilty. A mysterious absence of witnesses for the people is said to be the cause of this verdict.

The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois and South Wisconsin Horticultural Society occurred at Mt. Carroll, Ill., yesterday. The session will continue until Thursday. Little was done yesterday aside from organizing. To-day the Association will listen to reports, essays, and addresses by prominent horticulturists. This is the ninth annual gathering of this vigorous Society, and it promises to be the best in point of interest and attendance of any yet held in the Northwest.

A sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant—an old remedy for bronchial and pulmonary disorders.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE!

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

Peremptory and unreserved sale of the Winter Stock of the

Great West Side Dry Goods House,

(One of the largest assortments in the country), the greater part of it at such a sacrifice as to place the prices lower than ever heard of here. The

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

For those who desire to economize. The reductions are specially noteworthy on Dress Fabrics, of which one thousand pieces will be placed as follows on the

Cheap Dress Goods Tables.

TABLE NO. 1, AT 20 CENTS,

Contains Gray Diagonal Serges, Balerno Stripes, Cretones, English Merinos, Alpaca Poplins, Silk Stripe Poplins, &c., worth from 37½ to 45 cts.

TABLE NO. 2, AT 25 CENTS,

Contains Colored Serges, Mohair Poplins, Imperial Diagonals, Camel's Hair Serges, Matelasse Suitings, English Balernos, &c., former price 45 to 60 cts.

TABLE NO. 3, AT 30 CENTS,

Contains Colored Mohair Brilliantines, Norfolk Lustres, Melange Mohairs, Camel's Hair Cloths, Silk and Wool Poplins, Pongees, Scotch Plaids, &c., former price from 50 to 75 cts.

Fine Empress Cloths, 50c and 60c qualities, for 37½ cts.
All-wool French Serges reduced to 37½ cts., formerly 65 cts.
Fancy French Wool Serges, formerly 75c, now 50 cts.
Heavy French Wool Diagonals, formerly 85c, now 50 cts.
Finest French Wool Dress Fabrics, reduced from $1.10 and $1.25 to 80 and 85 cts.
Lot of French Wool Camel's Hairs, 25 cts., formerly 90 cts.
6-4 French Fancy Camel's Hairs, 75 cts., sold this season for $2.50.
French Merinos, finest qualities, at 50 and 60 cts. on the dollar.
Finest Colored Drop D'Etes for 75 cts., formerly $1.25.
Lot Lyons Roll Poplins, regular $1.50 quality, reduced to 75 cts.
Great bargains in Felt Skirts.
Black All-wool, wide French Cashmeres, 75 cts and $1—a bargain.
Special bargains in Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brilliantines.
Great reduction in Mourning Fabrics.

Attractive Bargains in Silks.

Heavy, Rich, Satin Lustre, Black Gros Grain Silks at $1.50, worth $2.25 to $2.50.
Richest Black Lyons Gros Grains correspondingly cheap.
Line of Plain Colored Silks at $1.
Rich 24-inch Lyons Gros Grains, high colors and evening shades, $1.50, formerly $3.50.
Black-ground Fancy Stripe Silks, white and colored stripes, 75 cts., great bargains.
Cloak Velvets reduced to $4.50, $6, and $6.50 per yard.
Lyons Cloak Velvets for $8, $11, and $12.50, large reduction.

Bargains in Linens and Housekeeping Goods.
Great reductions in Flannels, Blankets, &c.
Cassimeres, Cloths, and Waterproofs greatly reduced.
Special bargains in Hosiery and Winter Underwear.

In addition to the above and many other bargains in their own mammoth stock, C., P. & Co. take pleasure in notifying the public that they have secured, on exceedingly advantageous terms,

Two Bankrupt Stocks,

Which they offer in this sale at 50 cts. on the dollar and less. One of them is an importer and manufacturer's stock of

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Polonaises.

The other contains an immense assortment of

LADIES' CORSETS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

Together with about

50,000 YARDS HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

The whole of which will be offered at

ASTONISHING PRICES!

MILLINERY GOODS.

REDUCTION!

For the next two weeks we will make UNUSUAL CONCESSIONS on Winter Goods to make room for our

Spring Importations.

Black Velvets, Ostrich Tips, Trimmed Goods,

CHOICE FRENCH FLOWERS,

For Parties, etc., at our usual

"POPULAR PRICES."

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WEST MADISON-ST.

WEBSTERS'.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA,

CONSTIPATION, PILES.

DR. BURT, of Boston, now at Kuhns' Hotel, Dearborn-st., guarantees prompt relief and permanent cure of the above diseases, in all their worst forms. Room No. 18. Consultation free.

Sir James Murray's Original Fluid Magnesia,

For sixty years the best preparation for Acidity, Indigestion, Heartburn, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all Chemists, in large-sized bottles.

Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE,

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address

DR. W. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

The approach of the first of the month brings with it a demand from grain and provision men for funds with which to make their settlements. Otherwise the financial situation remains unchanged. There is a small quantity of grocery paper offered. It is readily taken at favorable rates, being considered as good a class of paper as there is in the market. The mercantile demand is not pressing. The miscellaneous demand is fair.

Rates of discount are quoted as usual at 10 per cent to regular customers, with deviations of 1 or 2 per cent to good outside borrowers.

On the street the situation is still one of ease. Good borrowers have no difficulty in obtaining accommodation at reasonable rates, from 9@12 per cent, according to circumstances. There is little disposition to take risks on high-priced paper.

There is no change in the movement of currency. The orders from the country are small, as there is money enough in the hog-districts to move what remains to be marketed of the crop. The receipts of currency are about equal to the shipments.

New York exchange continues firm at par to 25c premium.

The Scandinavian National Bank of this city is paying a dividend of 15 per cent to its depositors, in addition to the first dividend of 25 per cent.

THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

Examiner Spink left this city last evening for New York to complete the examination of the affairs of Mr. Allen's bank. What little transpires concerning the resources of the defunct institution is not such as to encourage its stockholders or depositors, or reflect credit upon its management. If there are any assets with which to pay dividends, they seem to have so far eluded discovery. The capital of the bank, there is good ground for saying, has been wasted irretrievably, and all the good paper that it held has been pledged in New York for advances. The Cook County had four correspondents in New York—the German-American National, the American Exchange National, the Chemical, and Allen, Stephens & Co. Between these what there was of good bills receivable has been divided as security for their advances, and one or two of these accounts have been overdrawn. The is a desire among the creditors, very natural under the circumstances, to have a Receiver appointed. The experience of some of the depositors of broken National Banks, as in the case of the Metropolitan National Bank of this city, is not such as to throw any roseate hue on the process of voluntary liquidation. It can undoubtedly be so managed—mismanaged rather—as to operate very unequally, particularly on the smaller depositors. The Comptroller, under the National Bank act, has the power to appoint a Receiver, and the creditors of the bank will no doubt apply to have one appointed.

A dispatch from Des Moines states that Mr. B. F. Allen has resigned the Presidency of the National State Bank of Iowa, at Des Moines, and Mr. James Callahan has been chosen to fill the position, and that Mr. Allen has also resigned the Presidency of the Capital City Bank, at Des Moines.

IOWA BANK REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—The banks organized under the laws of Iowa have just made their return to the State Auditor of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1874. There are thirty banks, and their returns show a total, to-wit:

Assets	$4,315,317.97
Cash capital paid up	1,342,455.00
Deposits	2,539,000.71
Cash on hand	480,773.61
Liabilities of officers and stockholders	876,810.84
Excess of assets over deposits	1,776,317.26
Excess of deposits over capital paid up	1,196,545.71
Excess of deposits over cash on hand	2,055,038.09

On the 4th of July all savings banks must reorganize under the new law. A good number will fail to put in an appearance. The law is too stringent to do business without any responsibility.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, which has a paid-in capital of $1,000,000, and is managed by James M. Morrison, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, Richard Irwin, George H. Stuart, George D. Morgan, Henry A. Hurlbut, Henry B. Hyde, and others of similar standing, has established an office in Chicago, for the purpose of lending money upon mortgage security in the State of Illinois. The Company propose to loan upon both city and farm property. The manager of the Company in this State is Mr. M. L. Scudder, Jr., of the firm of Ogden & Scudder.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized the past week:

2,217—Second National Bank of Youngstown, O. Authorized capital, $200,000; paid in capital, $100,000. Henry Tod, President; George J. Margerum, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Jan. 14, 1875.

2,218—First National Bank of Lancaster, Mo. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $30,000. Charles H. Howell, President; Christian Figge, Jr. Cashier. Authorized to commence business Jan. 16, 1875.

2,219—First National Bank of Batesville, O. Authorized capital, $60,000; paid in capital, $30,000. F. M. Atkinson, President; A. P. Spencer, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Jan. 18, 1875.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

The *Financier* of Jan. 23 contains the following letter from Senator Sherman on the new Currency bill:

"As I am a subscriber to the *Financier*, you will probably allow me to express my surprise at the course you have pursued in regard to the Finance bill recently passed by Congress. Claiming as you do to be a 'monetary and business' journal, it might be expected that you would treat fairly a measure affecting so greatly the interests you represent. In this case you have not done it. You treated it as a political trick—an evasion—a disgrace to Congress. You complained that it was passed without debate, and that its inception and passage was shameful. But, as you say in your last number, 'that it is well to examine it hopefully to find what good may have been done, if any, although from a bad motive,' I take the liberty to correct errors even in your 'hopeful' view of the law, so that you may be more hopeful still. You assume that the Secretary of the Treasury is not authorized to issue 5 per cent gold bonds to prepare for and to maintain resumption, because the amount of 5 per cent authorized in the act of 1870 is nearly exhausted. This is one error. The Secretary can issue either 4, 4½, or 5 per cent gold bonds to an amount sufficient to execute the law. The act of 1870 is only referred to for the description of the bonds to be issued, and the only limit to the amount is the sum necessary, and the only limit to their sale is that they must not be sold at less than par in coin.

"You say that one trick of the bill is that there is no provision for carrying on the withdrawal of 'legal-tenders' after their maximum reaches $300,000,000. Now, this 'trick' was advocated by you one year ago,—it was voted for by every specie-paying member of Congress at the last session,—and nearly every writer on the subject has contended that, if the legal-tenders were reduced to $300,000,000 and the Treasury was supported by a reasonable reserve, specie-payments could be resumed and maintained. Besides, no one believes that $100,000,000 of bank notes will be issued under this act, and this provision only relieves some people from an idle fear of an improbable event. You must have noticed that when banks retire their notes, as they have done and will do rapidly, this is a reduction of the currency, while every issue to new or old banks involves a retirement of a ratable amount of United States notes. What you say about playing with a movable reserve is equally wrong. Neither the fractional currency nor the 'eighty-two millions' redeemed can be reissued, and I stated so when the bill was pending under debate, and no lawyer could put a different construction upon the bill. As to any United States notes, a part of the three millions redeemed after resumption of specie-payments, we did refuse to provide whether they could be reissued or not, and we acted wisely. When this question is hereafter determined by Congress, the controversy will be whether the notes when reissued shall have the legal-tender quality, or be simple Treasury notes receivable for public dues.

"Last session the public press scolded at our long and fruitless debate on finances, and I agreed with the press. This session the same Senators, enlightened by the long debate and heeding the call of the press, gave to the subject the most careful and deliberate consideration, and agreed upon this bill without much debate, and yet the press is not happy. The act does not go so far as I wished, but everything in it is right in itself and is in the right direction. Its chief merit is that it establishes a public policy which no political party or faction will be strong enough to overthrow, and which, if it had not been adopted now, the Democratic party in the next Congress would have defeated. The pretense that the Democratic party as represented in the next House would have favored any bill for specie-payments is utterly false. Therefore the measure grants to the Secretary of the Treasury powers enough to execute it, but if we can secure the aid of a Democratic House we can make it more effective. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The market for Government bonds, despite a light local demand, was firmer in consequence of the more active movement in New York:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	119⅜	119⅝
United States 5-20s of '62	115⅛	115⅜
United States 5-20s of '64	117⅛	117⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	119	119⅜
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	119	119⅜
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	119⅝	120
10-40s	116	116⅜
United States new 5s of '81, ex int.	114	114⅜
United States currency 6s	119⅜	......

Gold was 112⅜@112⅝.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 487@490; cable transfers, London, 492; Paris, 510. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	511¼@515
Germany (reichsmarks)	95⅛@ 95⅜
Belgium (francs)	511¼@515
Holland (guilders)	41⅛@ 41⅜
Switzerland (francs)	511¼@515
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	.. 27⅜
Austria (paper florins)	.. 44⅜

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

There is a better demand for Chicago Citys and Cook Countys than for any other securities on the market. Still the market is comparatively quiet:

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	100¾ & int.	101¾ & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage	101 & int.	102 & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent water-loan	101 & int.	102 & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent certificates	98½ & int.	..
Chicago City 6 per cent certificates	95 & int.	..
Cook County 7 per cent bonds	101 & int.	102 & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	..	93 & int.

BANKS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	160	...
Fifth National Bank	125	127½
Commercial National Bank	160	162½
German National Bank	127	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	127	127½
City National Bank	135	...
Home National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	...	108
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Merchants' Savings, L. & T. Co.	...	155
Union National Bank	...	150
Union Stock-Yards National	150	...
City Railway, South Side	130	140
City Railway, West Side	120	128
City Railway, North Side	96	...
Traders' Insurance Company	110	...
Chamber of Commerce	74	78
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	130	...
Exposition Stock	...	50
Illinois township and county 10 per cent bonds	...	100 & int.
Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company	...	80

BONDS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The latest quotations of the bonds of the principal cities are as follows:

New York City 7s	107	108
Brooklyn City 7s	106	107
Chicago City 7s	101 & int.	102 & int.
Cincinnati City 7s	102 & int.	103 & int.
Cincinnati City 7-30s	104 & int.	105 & int.
St. Louis City 6s, gold	101 & int.	102 & int.
Philadelphia City 6s, currency	104½ & int.	105 & int.
Baltimore City 6s, currency	102½	102¾
Boston City 6s, gold	109	......
Boston City 5s, gold	103½	......
Boston City 6s, currency	102	102½

MINING STOCKS.

There was considerable business done in the outside stocks at prices that varied but little from Monday evening, with the exception of Raymond & Ely and Meadow Valley. Both were off, Ely selling from $29 to $31,—the highest figure a decline of $4 from the day before. Meadow Valley varied from $7 to $7.75, a falling off of $1.25.

ON THE STREET.

There was more confidence in stock circles after the operators got out of the Board, and prices for the favorites were forced up considerably, everything considered. Consolidated Virginia sold at $530. California was lively, and before dark reached $535, a gain of $25 over the lowest price it sold for in the morning. Ophir was equally active and sold freely at $242.50 and $243,—$13 more than it brought in the forenoon. Mexican sold at $64.50, an advance of $3. Union Consolidated rose to $88, nearly the highest figure it went for on Monday morning. Crown Point sold at $45, which was a little lower than morning rates; Belcher at $52.50; Justice at $175; Bullion at $52, and Andes at $12.25. Other stocks were more or less dealt in, some at an advance over Board rates, and in none were prices much off.—*San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 20.*

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Money loaned at 2½, but closed at 3@3½; prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

Sterling dull at 486@486½ for sixty days and 489@489½ sight.

Exports of produce for the week, $3,611,472.

Customs receipts, $389,000.

Gold strong throughout the day at 112½@112⅝.

Carrying rates, 1, 3, and flat.

Clearings, $36,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $227,000.

Governments active and strong. Railroads strong. State bonds dull.

Stocks opened firm and advanced ⅛@⅜c. They subsequently fell off ⅛@⅜c, with the widest fluctuations in Ohios. In late dealings the market was irregular, but in the main strong, under the lead of Lake Shore and Western Union. The former advanced on a rumor that Commodore Vanderbilt will pay the February dividend at Cleveland irrespective of the action of the Supreme Court of this State. Transactions embraced 130,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 38,000 Western Union, 6,500 Northwestern common, 5,000 Rock Island, 20,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Ohio, and 17,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	119⅝
Coupons, '62	115⅝	Coupons, '68	119⅝
Coupons, '64	117⅝	10-40s	116⅝
Coupons, '65	119⅝	Currency 6s	119⅝
Coupons, new	118⅝	New 5s	115⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	96½	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	62	N. Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	61	N. Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	32		

STOCKS.

Canton	62½	St. Paul	37½
Western Union Tel	72½	St. Paul pfd	58½
Quicksilver	32½	Wabash	15½
Adams Express	99	Wabash pfd	20½
Wells-Fargo	82½	Ft. Wayne	98
American Express	63	Terre Haute	7
U. S. Express	59½	Terre Haute pfd	26
Pacific Mail	34½	Chicago & Alton	105½
New York Central	102½	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
Erie	29	Ohio & Mississippi	27½
Erie pfd	45	Cleve., Cin. & Co.	64
Harlem	128	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	109½
Harlem pfd	125	Lake Shore	74½
Michigan Central	78½	Indiana Central	8½
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	91½	Illinois Central	97½
Northwestern	44½	Union Pacific stock	37
Northwestern pfd	60½	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Rock Island	103½	Central Pacific bonds	95½
New Jersey Central	106½	Del., Lack. & W.	108½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lubeck st, 241 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 4	$250
Prairie av, 143 1-10 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 33x177 ft, dated Jan. 25	15,000
Madison st, 130 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 19	3,600
Rucker st, 467 ft n of Milwaukee av, e f, 24x93 66-100 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 26	1,100
West Lake st, s e cor of Halsted st, n f; undivided ⅓ of 90 4-10x147 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 26	13,333
Twenty-second st, 175 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 26	3,100
Homan av, 50 ft s of West Huron st, w f, 25x125 5-10 ft, with 25x125 5-10 ft in same block, dated Jan. 23	1,200
Peoria st, 205 ft s of Lake st, w f, 25x115 ft, dated Jan. 3	3,000
Sacramento st, 166 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 25x126 27-100 ft, dated Nov. 28, 1874	750
Mohawk st, 248 54-100 ft n of Centre st, w f, 50x123 9-10 ft, dated Jan. 19	3,750
Und ½ of the premises No. 504 Michigan av, dated Jan. 25	7,000
Harrison st, 125 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 25x128 ft, dated Jan. 14	3,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 17, Block 12, Ravenswood, dated Aug. 18, 1873	$2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 5 and 6, Block 1, Hance's Block 2, Yerly's n ½ n ½ n w ¼, Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Aug. 7, 1874	$2,000
Lot 10, Block 9, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Jan. 26	2,000
Lot 10, Block 7, Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ n w ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 2	500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

North 27 ft of Sub-Lot 7 of Lot 4, Block 4, n e ¼, Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Jan. 25	$500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	7,183	11,183	5,740	7,510
Wheat, bu	53,800	112,270	35,571	69,255
Corn, bu	79,987	21,258	63,962	17,321
Oats, bu	20,130	28,230	10,062	10,388
Rye, bu	610	1,100	....	700
Barley, bu	10,380	14,560	2,370	16,806
Grass seed, lbs	98,902	108,572	96,747	81,733
Flax seed, lbs	23,000	....	21,560	29,480
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	22,600	....	33,447
Cured meats, lbs	410,610	253,270	2,759,134	886,297
Beef, brls	....	....	79	115
Pork, brls	321	188	1,718	811
Lard, lbs	292,730	19,415	242,050	49,235
Tallow, lbs	21,345	23,340	....	42,536
Butter, lbs	66,732	81,913	47,501	40,155
Dressed hogs, No.	2,948	2,148	5,043	4,626
Live hogs, No.	7,153	8,685	2,370	3,054
Cattle, No.	2,674	1,345	559	465
Sheep, No.	1,077	204	1,155	....
Hides, lbs	128,510	183,373	221,660	91,600
Highwines, brls	129	127	415	177
Wool, lbs	21,310	90,032	178,370	98,958
Potatoes	868	....	700	....
Lumber, No. feet	207,000	158,000	974,800	744,440
Shingles, No.	140,210	1,360,000	395,000	1,141,000
Lath, No.	....	....	2,000	30,000
Salt, brls	1,425	150	1,096	532

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	138,650	176,890
Poultry, coops	102	....
Game, pkgs	225	....
Eggs, pkgs	464	....
Cheese, bxs	165	14
Dried fruits, lbs	96,267	....
Green apples, brls	....	155

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption, 3,306 bu wheat, 17,095 bu corn, 6,340 bu oats, 1,807 bu rye, 6,119 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Tuesday morning: 3 cars No. 1 spring, 139 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected do (174 wheat); 22 cars high mixed corn, 75 cars No. 2 do, 53 cars rejected do (150 corn, of which 1 is old); 1 car No. 1 oats, 1 car white do, 7 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do (12 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do. Total, 349 cars, or 130,000 bu. Inspected out, 3,022 bu wheat, 57,699 bu corn, 1,845 bu oats, 1,315 cars rye, 2,486 cars barley.

The resolution offered on Monday was brought up for action yesterday on 'Change, and adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. It requests our representatives at Washington to press the passage of the bill to establish a Mint in this city. A few irreverent "Noes" were heard from parties who professed to believe that the bill was intended to benefit certain individuals at least as much as the dear public.

The leading produce markets were generally slower than usual yesterday, with little change in the average of prices, though several departments were weak. The tone of advices from other points was not very encouraging to holders of produce, and there were few buyers except for the purpose of filling shorts. As, however, there are but four more trading days in this month, there was a fair demand from the January shorts, and moderate offerings for February, by parties who had not previously placed lots which may be delivered to them on Monday next. The shipping inquiry was very limited all around.

Staple dry-goods are moving freely at steadily hardening prices. Brown cottons especially are strong, and a ⅛c advance in some prominent brands is noted. Buyers show more inclination to anticipate wants, now that the danger of a further shrinkage in values is passed. In the grocery market there is fair activity for the season, and the market maintains the firm tone for some time past characterizing it. In coffee an advance seems imminent, but for other lines the market is about steady. Butter is receiving rather more attention than of late, and for desirable table grades the feeling is sensibly firmer, stocks of such being light. Cheese sold to a fair aggregate at firmly maintained prices, or at 16@17c for prime mild factory. No price changes were developed in the fish and dried fruit markets. Bagging, leather, coal, and wood remain quiet. Oils were firm, and met with a fair inquiry.

Lumber was in moderate shipping demand and steady. The local trade is very light, and the country business by no means heavy, but somewhat larger than a week ago. Prices were unaltered. The hardware jobbers report a very quiet time, but look for an improvement early next month, as stocks in many parts of the country are light, and, as soon as trade begins to show signs of reviving, the interior dealers will find it necessary to increase their supplies. Prices remain the same as for the past four weeks, and are not likely to change immediately. Quietness still reigns in the wool, broom-corn, and hop markets. Small orders are filled daily, and all these materials are steady, broom-corn being firm. Hay was dull and easier, there being little demand from any source. Seeds were in good request and firm, millet, clover, and higher grades of timothy being higher. Green fruits in good condition sold to the retail trade at full prices, but fruit in bad order—and there is an abundance of such—is slow, and unsettled in price. Potatoes were quiet but steady. Poultry well dressed and otherwise in good condition was salable, but poor stock was dull.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

Wheat—	*Jan. 23, 1875.*	*Jan. 16, 1875.*	*Jan. 24, 1874.*
No. 2 amber	....	....	326
No. 1 red	291	291	324
No. 2 red	8,225	8,193	....
No. 3 winter	5,466	5,466	....
Rejected winter	1,121	1,121	....
No. 1 spring	45,074	44,540	40,961
No. 2 spring	2,171,285	1,945,719	1,361,074
No. 3 spring	322,463	300,785	53,110
Rejected spring	15,544	17,124	27,172
No grade spring	....	1,012	....
No. 1 N. W. spring	66,004	72,015	90,772
No. 2 N. W. spring	439,477	430,664	664,356
Total	3,074,950	2,826,930	2,238,095
Corn—			
No. 1	834	834	27,393
No. 2	511,356	508,617	1,272,305
Rejected	7,603	16,288	77,418
No grade	2,489	2,489	1,874
High mixed	109,633	135,338	306,103
Yellow	5,968	5,254	11,524
New No. 2	518,052	367,473	20,723
New rejected	290,317	351,509	99,497
New high mixed	114,429	72,353	7,824
Total	1,560,681	1,460,155	1,824,661
Oats—			
No. 1	....	....	4,562
No. 2	447,819	441,010	530,122
Rejected	16,812	6,163	25,782
No grade	892	2,210	2,207
No. 2 white	55,419	58,447	77,772
Total	520,942	507,830	638,445
Rye—			
No. 1	1,996	1,996	222
No. 2	14,422	20,333	63,294
Rejected	933	1,050	3,219
No grade	....	....	100
Total	17,351	23,379	66,835
Barley—			
No. 1	....	....	2,208
No. 2	245,319	247,412	226,218
No. 3	35,285	31,998	96,915
Rejected	12,039	11,112	19,751
No grade	....	....	....
Total	292,643	290,522	345,092

Total of all kinds in store, 5,466,567 bu. In addition to which there are 135,579 bu wheat and 98,007 bu corn afloat in the harbor, the same as a week previously. The above figures show an increase during last week of 248,020 bu wheat, 100,526 bu corn, 13,112 bu oats, 2,121 bu barley, and a decrease of 6,028 bu rye. Total increase, 357,751 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quite active and irregular. The market opened strong, in sympathy with greater firmness in hogs, due to a rather light supply. This induced a good demand for product, but that fact brought out many sellers, and under free offerings the market declined, then rallied and closed easier. The markets in other cities were generally firm. There is still a wide difference of opinion in regard to the supply of hogs in the future, but the number of those who believe the crop is nearly exhausted is not so great as it was a few weeks ago. The crop has been well husbanded, and sellers have reaped the reward of prudence in selling, while many of them invested heavily in product, which they still hold.

MESS PORK—Was quite active, and irregular, at an average decline of 5c per brl, the trading being very heavy in the March option. Sales were reported of 130 brls cash at $18.00; 8,500 brls, seller February, at $17.87½@18.00; 20,250 brls, seller March, at $18.22½@18.35; 3,750 brls, seller April, at $18.50@18.65; and 500 brls, seller May, at $18.90. The market closed at $17.87½@17.90, for round lots, cash; $17.92½@17.95 for February; $18.20@18.22½ for March; and $18.50 for April.

Clear pork was nominally unchanged at $19.75@20.00. Family mess was quiet and steady, 65 brls selling at $17.00. Prime mess was quoted at $15.75@16.00. Extra prime was active and easier; 950 brls sold at $13.00, part cash and part seller March.

LARD—Was in less demand, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, being quoted easier in New York, though unchanged in Liverpool and firmer in Cincinnati. Sales were reported of 334 tcs cash at $13.25@13.30; 3,000 tcs seller February at $13.27½@13.30; 4,750 tcs seller March at 13.45@13.52½; 500 tcs seller April at $13.67½@13.70; and 500 tcs seller May at $13.87½. Total, 9,084 tcs. The market closed tame at $13.25 cash; $13.25@13.27½ for February; $13.45 for March; and $13.65@13.67½ for April.

MEATS—Were rather more active, the sales including some made on Monday evening, and not then reported, footing up a much larger aggregate than the recent average. Prices were a shade easier on middles, while hams and shoulders were unchanged. Sales were reported of 250,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅞c cash, and 6⅞c seller April; 30 bxs do at 6⅞c cash; 60,000 lbs green hams, 16 and 14 lbs, at 9¼@9⅜c; 20,000 lbs long clears at 9c; 287,000 lbs short ribs at 9⅜c; 20 bxs Cumberlands at 9⅛c; 500 bxs long and short clears at 9⅜c; 20,000 lbs green bellies at 9⅛c. The market closed at 6c for green shoulders, 8⅞c do for long clear, 9c do short ribs, 9⅜c do short clear, and 9¼@9⅜c do hams. Sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs average) at 10¼@10⅜c. Meats in salt 10 to 15 days quoted at 6⅞c for shoulders; cash or seller February; 6⅞c do seller March; 6⅞c do seller April; long clear, 9⅛c cash or seller February; do seller March, 9⅜c; do seller April, 9⅝c; short ribs, 9⅜c cash or seller February; do seller March, 9⅜c; do seller April, 9⅝c; short clears, 9⅝c; do seller March, 9⅝c; do seller April, 10⅛c. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than loose. Long cut hams, 10⅛@11c. Bacon meats quoted at 12¼@13⅛c for hams, 7⅞c for shoulders, and 10⅛c for short ribs—all packed.

GREASE—Nominal at 6@9⅛c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.25 for mess, $9.25 for extra mess, and $20.00@20.50 for hams. Sales were 20 brls hams at $20.00.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8¼@8⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand, though quoted dull in New York and Liverpool. There was an early inquiry for superfines, and later for spring extras, but the latter were generally wanted at lower prices than holders were willing to accept. Sales were reported of 225 brls winters, chiefly on private terms; 1,450 brls spring extras, mostly at $4.20@4.75; 300 brls spring superfines at $3.15@3.62½; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,075 brls. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, $5.25@6.50; common to good do, $4.25@5.00; choice spring extras, $4.50@4.75; fair do, shipping grades, $3.75@4.25; patent spring, $5.00@9.00; spring superfines, $3.00@3.75; rye flour, $5.25@5.50; buckwheat do, $5.00@5.50.

BRAN—Was in good demand and quoted steady; hence stronger. Sales were reported of 30 tons $18.50 at mill, and $19.00 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Were steady at $19.00@25.00 for coarse to choice. Sales were 20 tons at $20.00 on track, and $22.00 free on board.

CORN-MEAL—Was quoted at $3.40@3.60 per brl for good, and $24.00@24.50 per ton for coarse.

WHEAT—Was rather tame, but steady at about the same prices as on Monday, with a firm feeling towards the close. The advices from Liverpool were conflicting, a fact which made a good many operators hold off on the forenoon till it would be seen what interpretation New York would put upon the matter. That market was quoted firm, and our receipts were smaller than on the day preceding, while the outward movement was more vigorous than usual. The increase of the stock in store last week was nearly 250,000 bu, giving us 2,171,285 bu of the speculative grade now on hand, with a difference of barely 21c per bu between our prices and those in New York. But the feeling here was a firm one, nevertheless, and there was no disposition to "throw it." Seller March opened at 89½c, sold at 89⅞c, receded to 89½c, rose to 90c, and closed at 89⅝@89¾c. Seller February sold at 88⅜@88⅝c, closing at 88⅜@88½c. Seller May sold at 94⅜@94½c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, closed at 88⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 700 bu No. 1 spring at 90½c; 68,000 bu No. 2 do at 88⅜@88⅝c; 8,300 bu No. 3 do at 82½@82⅝c; and 2,000 bu rejected do at 76½@77c. Total, 79,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and easier. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 91c, and 1,000 bu by sample at 93c. No. 1 was nominal at 96c.

CORN—Was dull, and declined nearly ½c from the rather strong closing of the previous evening. Liverpool was quoted 6d per 480 lbs lower, and New York was weak, while our receipts were again ample, and the bulletin showed a rather important increase in the stock of new corn, which is the only kind that is now traded in. We noted a few days ago the probability of further weakness in Liverpool when it became known that our half a million stock of old was "moving on the enemy's works." That movement is the only apparent cause of the present weakness there, though some operators attributed it in part to the larger supplies of new that are being forwarded from farms in the West. There is no doubt that the recent decline has stimulated the marketing of corn to a considerable extent, and the low rail freights offered have drawn a great deal eastward on the through lines that pass around this city. The quantity of corn in sight from New York is about 10 per cent less than a year ago, but it is on the increase, and interior points are believed to be much better filled up now than they were then. Hence a dragging demand, and especially little wanted from this city. Seller March opened yesterday at 65⅛c, declined to 64⅝c, rose to 65c, and closed at 64⅝c. Seller February sold at 64⅛@64½c; seller the month at 64⅛@64⅜c; and seller May at 71⅝@72c; all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported on 'Change of 49,600 bu No. 2 at 64@64⅛c; 15,000 bu rejected at 60⅛@60⅜c; 400 bu do at 60⅛c; and 2,400 bu ears at 63@64c on track. Total, 67,400 bu.

OATS—Were active and ⅛@¼c higher. The demand was chiefly from the shorts, who were anxious to close up their deals for this month, and extend the February trades into March. There was little demand for car lots of cash No. 2, either for city consumption or shipments, and they were about ¼c below round lots. The former sold at 52@53½c and round lots or seller the month at 52⅛@52⅜c, closing at 52⅛c bid. Car lots closed at 52c bid. Rejected oats were quoted at 49½@50c. Sales include 24,800 bu No. 2 cash at 52@53⅛c; 1,800 bu rejected at 49½@50c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 53½@54c, and 4,200 bu by sample, partly on track, at 53½@55c. Total, 32,000 bu. Seller February sold at 52⅛@52⅜c, and closed at the inside. Seller March at 52⅜@52⅝c, and closed at 52⅜c. A good deal was done in the way of changing from February to March, the latter being at a premium of ⅜c. Seller May sold at 56@56⅛c. The market closed steady, but at a slight reduction from the highest prices touched during the session.

RYE—Was dull and easier. The receipts were very light and few buying orders were received. A few sales were made at 96c for fresh No. 2 and 95½c for short receipts. Sales amounted to 2,400 bu No. 2 at 95½@96c, mostly at the outside, and 400 bu by sample at 97c on track. Total, 2,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was again dull, and ½@1c lower. Holders were apparently more anxious to realize, but the increased offerings and lower prices failed to attract the attention of buyers. A few small orders for cash lots were filled, and some trades for this month settled, and February sold to a limited extent. Regular No. 2 cash sold at $1.22½, and closed at $1.22½. Fresh receipts of No. 2 were quoted at $1.23@1.30, according to location. No. 3 fresh sold at $1.11 in Central, $1.13 in No. 3, and $1.15@1.16 in A., D. & Co.'s. Rejected was quoted at $1.05@1.08, selling at $1.07 in N. S. houses. Cash sales include 5,?00 bu No. 2 at $1.22½@1.23½; 1,600 bu No. 3 at $1.11@1.16; 400 bu rejected at $1.07, and 1,500 bu by sample at $1.20@1.40. Total, 9,700 bu. Seller February sold early at $1.23½, and closed tame at $1.23. Seller March was offered at $1.24.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was in moderate demand and easier, closing at $17.90 cash, $18.20 seller March, and $18.50 seller April. Sales were reported of 6,500 brls at $18.00 cash, $18.20@18.25 seller March, and $18.50 seller April.

Lard was in light request and easier, with sales of 3,000 tcs at $13.20 cash, or January, and at $13.40@13.45 for March, closing at $13.20 cash and $13.42½ for March.

Meals were neglected.

Wheat was in only fair request at a slight decline, closing at 88⅛@88⅜c for February, and 89⅜@89⅝c for March, the last sale for March being at the outside figure.

Corn was quiet and a shade easier, closing at 64⅛@64⅜c seller February, 64½@64⅝c seller March, and May was quoted at 71½@71⅝c.

Oats were inactive and nominal at 52⅜c for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.88@1.90.

BROOM-CORN—The trading is still principally of a retail character. Prices are strictly adhered to as follows: Good to extra hurl, 12@13c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 10½@11½c; common to fair do, 9½@10c; inferior brush, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Stocks are being gradually reduced, the outward movement during the past two weeks having exceeded the receipts. As a result, the market is working a little more in sellers' favor,—notably for good to fancy qualities, the receipts of which now no more than equal current trade requirements. Low grades still drag somewhat, but there are no sellers at any concession from former rates. We continue to quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@37c; medium to good grades, 23@28c; inferior to common, 15@22c; common to choice roll, 22@27c.

CHEESE—Remains strong at the advanced prices established a week ago. Trade, if not active, is better than in former seasons at a like period, and with moderate stocks on hand our jobbers entertain exceedingly firm views. We quote: Prime factory at 16@17c, and lower grades at 10@15c.

COAL—Is in steadily good request, at firm and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Lick Run, $7.00; Brooks, $7.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Indiana block, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Tierces and barrels sold at Monday's inside prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.10; lard tierces, $1.35; flour barrels, 48@53c; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, $15.00@18.00; do bucked, $18.00@22.00; flour staves, $7.00@8.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9c; tight poles, $25.00@32.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Light weights were active and firm at an advance of 5@10c per 100 lbs. A considerable advance in New York was reported, which helped to induce shippers to operate and strengthen this market. Heavy weights were generally discriminated against, and, although a shade firmer, the advance was frequently paid by buyers in order to secure the light weights in the lots offered. Light averages sold at $7.15@7.25, and closed firm at the outside. Heavy weights sold at $7.60@7.75, with $7.65@7.70 the average range. Pigs sold at $6.90@7.00. Sales were reported of 1,774 head and 7 cars.

EGGS—Strictly fresh lots were salable at 26c, but the offerings are very light. "Fresh" packages sell at 23@25c, buyers frequently requiring a guarantee as to their condition. Pickled were plentiful and salable to bakers at 15@16c, choice bringing 18@20c.

FISH—The fish trade shows steadily increasing activity, and an advancing tendency in prices is still apparent. Country orders are coming forward freely, and the inquiry from the local trade also shows improvement, there appearing to be a disposition to take advantage of the relatively low prices now ruling. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.40@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.15; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $7.50@7.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $6.50@7.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; scaled herring, per box, 45@50c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00; ocean trout, 2 doz and 4 doz per case, $9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Foreign fruits are generally quiet, but as stocks are lighter than usual, and the prospects of an active demand by and by are considered good, the feeling amongst holders is one of firmness. Domestics, with the exception of apples, remain dull. There is no appearance of weakness, however. Nuts are in fair demand at steady rates. We quote jobbers' prices as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 16½@17½c; figs, layers, 19½@20½c; Turkish prunes, 11½@12c; French prunes, kegs, 14@16c; raisins, layers, $3.15@3.20; loose Muscatel, $4.10@4.20; Valencia, 11½@12½c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 32@33c; lemon, peel, 19@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan apples, 8½@9½c; Indiana and Illinois, 7@8c; Southern, 6½@7c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do mixed, 7½@8½c; do pared, 20@24c; blackberries, 11@11½c; raspberries, 35@36c; pitted cherries, 30@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 13@14c; almonds, Terragona, 24@25c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 13@14c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@8c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Dealers were receiving the usual number of small orders and filling them at the quoted prices. Choice lemons were firm. Cranberries were selling slowly. Apples were slow and unsettled, except very choice, sound fruit, which generally brings full prices: Malaga lemons, $4.00@5.00; choice Messina and Palermo do, $8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $4.00@4.50; apples, per brl, $1.00@2.50; cranberries, $9.50@11.00 per brl; do in boxes, $3.75@4.00; Malaga grapes, $4.50@5.50 per keg, or $9.00@10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was a stronger tone to the coffee market in consequence of an advance at the seaboard. Sugars and sirups were also working firmer under a somewhat improved demand. In other staple articles no appreciable change was apparent. Soaps, candles, spices, and side-goods generally were quoted quiet and steady. Below are the prices current:

RICE—Patna, 7½@7¾c; Rangoon, 6½@7c; Carolina, 7½@8½c; Louisiana, 7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33@34c; Java, No. 2, 29@30c; choice to fancy Rio, 23½@24½c; good to prime do, 22½@23½c; common, 21½@22½c; roasting, 19½@20½c; Singapore Java, 24½@25c; Costa Rica, 23@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A standard, 10¾c; do, No. 2, 10½c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10c; C No. 2, 9½c; yellow, C No. 1, 9½@9¾c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; common to fair do, 7½@8½c; N. O. common to choice, 7@9c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 53@58c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 70@73c; do common, 62@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 40@43c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16@17c; cloves, 50@55c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 27@28c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.40; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6½@7c; Golden West, 4⅞@5c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; white Russian, 5½@6c; True Blue, 5½@6½c.

HAY—Was dull and easier. Dealers report a paucity of orders, either local or outside, and, although the offerings were not large, it was evident that sales could not easily be effected at the recent extreme figures. Quotations: No. 1, $17.00; No. 2 do, $15.50; mixed, $13.00@13.50; choice upland prairie, $12.50; No. 1 do, $11.50@12.00; No. 2, or slough, $10.00@10.50.

HIGHWINES—Were in good demand, and steady at the recent quotation, though New York was again quoted easier, at 97c. Sales here were reported of 100 brls at 94c; 500 brls in bond at 26½c; and 500 brls do at 26c.

HIDES—Dealers were operating at the ruling prices. The receipts are ample. Green city butchers', 7½c; green frozen, 7½@8c; green cured light, 9@9½c; heavy do, 8@8½c; part cured, 8@8½c; green calf, 15c; dry flint hides, kip, and calf, 18@19c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@45c.

HOPS—Were quiet, and steady at 38@43c for Western and 45c for Eastern.

LUMBER—The market is still quiet, though the shipments for the past few days show an increase over those for the preceding week, which is due perhaps principally to the fact that many orders were allowed to lay over during the storm; hence, with the average daily trade continuing, dealers have had more outside orders than usual to attend to. Prices are unaltered, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	46.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	41.00@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	38.00@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d	20.00@21.00
First common siding	18.00@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	31.00@33.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Box boards, A and B	28.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@38.00
B stock boards	27.00@28.00
C stock boards	13.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.); outside price for dry	11.00@13.00
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00@18.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
A shingles	3.00@ 3.25
Shingles on track (A)	2.60@ 2.75

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market remains quiet, but dealers appear to expect an improvement in the demand before long. Prices are steady, and are not likely to change at present, as follows: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50. PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½@9c; lead pipe, 8½@9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 35c; sheathing copper, 33c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia A, 15c; B, 12c. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 to 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 5½c.

NAILS—Were quiet, but steady, at $3.50 rates, net.

OILS—Nothing new was noted in the oil market. There was only fair activity in the demand for any description, and prices were steady at Monday's quotations: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17½@18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.12@1.15; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c; linseed, raw, 83@85c; do boiled, 88@90c; whale, 77@78c; sperm, $2.25@2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05; do extra, 90@95c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 44@45c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14½@15c; naphtha, common, 12½@13c.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request and firm, with sales of 485 bags at $2.45 for fair, $2.55@2.60 for prime, and $2.70 for fancy. Clover was higher, strictly prime selling at $6.30. Sales include 208 bags at $6.20@6.30, and 62 bags fair mammoth at $6.40. Millet was also in urgent demand and firmer, selling at 70@90c, with 95c@$1.00 the range for prime. Hungarian sold readily at 85@86c for prime.

SALT—Was in moderate request at the following prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.65; Canada do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

POTATOES—Were selling in a retail way at unchanged prices. The stock in store is ample to meet present requirements of the trade, and no immediate change in prices is apprehended. Sales were made at 75@90c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings of poultry, though apparently ample, were not heavy. Choice stock brought full prices, but poorly-dressed and frozen fowls were dull and weak. Quail and prairie chickens were dull and weak. The decline East caused shippers of game to withdraw, hence dealers have to depend on the local trade. The season is nearly over, and few birds are now arriving. Venison sold slowly. Quotations: Turkeys, dressed, 7@10c; chickens, dressed, 6@9c per lb; ducks, 7@9c per lb; geese, 6@9c per lb; prairie chickens, $2.40@2.50; quail, $1.50@1.65; venison saddles, 9@12c; do carcass, 5@7c.

VEAL—Choice carcasses were salable at 8@9½c, and other lots were slow at 5@7c.

WOOL—The recent advance of quotations appears to have been premature, at least, some dealers signify their willingness to sell at lower prices, hence quotations are reduced from the recent extreme figures, which are believed to be obtainable only in exceptional instances. The demand continues light. Dealers look forward to a better trade next month. We quote: Good to prime tub-washed, 55@57c; poor to good tub-washed, 45@52c; fine and medium washed fleece, 46@48c; coarse washed fleece, 40@45c; medium and coarse unwashed, 36@37c; fine unwashed, 27@32c; pulled wool, 42@47c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates are reduced 5c on grain and fourth-class, and 10c on flour for through freights, those for the intermediate points remaining as hitherto. The demand for freight-room is light, and freights are not particularly firm at the reduction, though agents assert that they are adhering to the present tariff, which is as follows:

Chicago	*Fourth class per 100 lbs.*	*Flour, per brl.*	*Grain in bulk*	*Cured meats in bulk*
Boston	40	80	40	..
New York	35	70	35	40
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Wilmington, Del.	30	60	30	35
Norfolk, Va.	39	70	..	..
Pittsburg, Penn.	25	50	25	30
Wilmington, N. C.	52	94	..	..
Charleston, S. C.	57	1.14	..	..
Petersburg, Va.	35	70	35	..
Cleveland, O.	20	40	20	25

Following are the rates per 100 lbs for dressed hogs to points named: Boston, 80c; New York, 75c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 67c.

DRY GOODS.

The past week has undoubtedly witnessed a larger distribution of domestic dry goods than has been accomplished in any previous week within the past three months, while of brown and bleached cottons the aggregate of sales is reported in excess of any week since April last. The largely-increased movement now witnessed is brought out by the unmistakable upward tendency of prices, lately developed, rather than by any actual increase in the demand for immediate consumption. Stocks held by agents, as well as those in distributors' hands have rarely been in so reduced a condition at this stage of the season, and that, as the season advances, the appreciation in values will become general and pronounced, seems entirely probable. Among the changes noted since our last report were an advance of a ⅛c in Atlantic A, Indian Head, Appleton A, Michigan A, Medford, Lawrence, and Augusta brown cottons; Crescent, Indian Orchard, and Continental fine browns, and a ⅛c in Hill's bleached. Wamsutta has been reduced to 15½c. Following are the revised quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	11 c	Mystic River	9 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	10	Broadway	8
Atlantic D, 4-4	9	Mackinaw	7½
Atlantic P, 4-4	8½	Langley, standard	10
Indian Head, 4-4	11	Langley, A	9½
Indian Head, 7-3	9½	Cabot A, 4-4	9½
Nashville	10	Cabot W, 4-4	9
Appleton A	10½	Lyman T	8
Adriatic	10	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	8½
Wachusetts	10½	Agawam F, 4-4	8
Stark A, 4-4	8	Tremont, C C	8
Augusta	9½	Empire State	7½
Gardner A	11	Neponset	7
Michigan A, 4-4	11	Nonpareil	7
Medford	9½	Quaker	6½
Macon	9	Granite, B	7½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	12	Dwight Star, 4-4	10½c
Nashua R, 36-in	10	Dwight Star, 40-in	11½
Nashua O, 33-in	9	Continental C	10
Pepperell E, 40-in	10½	Bootts, R R	8
Pepperell R, 36-in	9½	Bootts M	9½
Pepperell O, 33-in	8½	Newmarket A	8½
Pepperell N, 30-in	7½	Massachusetts B B	9
Crescent	10	Great Falls M	8½
Prescott X L	10	Great Falls S	7½
Indian Orchard, AA	10½	Great Falls J	8
Indian Orchard, EE	9½	Nevada A	8½
Indian Orchard, NN	8½	Portsmouth P	6
Indian Orchard, RR	7½	Mohawk	5½

PRINTS.

Merrimac F. Pink	10 c	Amoskeag	7 c
Merrimac D	9	Freeman	7½
Pacific	9	Mourning	8½
Hamilton	9	Shirting	8
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink	9
American	8	Mallory Purple	8½
Sprague	8½	Manchester	9
Gloucester	8½	Wamsutta	6½
Garner	8		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	6 c	Garner, roll	6½c
Washington	6½	Warren	8
Smithfield	6½	Lonsdale	6½

High colors, 1c extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	17 c	Blackstone, AA	10½c
New York Mills	16½	Hope	10
Utica Nonpareil	16½	Cabot	10
Wamsutta	15½	Senate, AA	10
Davol	14	Dwight Star	11
Pride of the West	16½	Hallowell, Q	9
Langdon, GB	16	Newmarket, C	10½
Fruit of the Loom	13	Newmarket, H	9
Lonsdale	12	Boott, B	9
Androscoggin, L	12½	Boott, R	11½
Amoskeag	11½	Thorndike, B	9½
Auburn, A	12	Thorndike, C	8½
New York Ida	12	Green, H	8
Gem of the Spindle	11	Green, G	8½
Hill, 4-4	12	Vaughan, XX	8

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	25 c	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	16 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	23	Conestoga CT, 4-4	17
Amoskeag, ACA	25	Conestoga AA, 30-in	13½
Amoskeag, A	20	Methuen AA	19½
Amoskeag, B	17	Falls A	12½
Amoskeag, C	15	Manhattan	18½
Amoskeag, D	13½	York, 32-inch, A	21½
Amoskeag, E	12½	York, 30-inch	18
Pearl River	22½	Thorndike A	10½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	22	Swift River	10
Conestoga extra, 7-8	20	Ocean	8
Conestoga GM, 4-4	19	Pittsfield	7½

DENIMS.

York Blue	20 c	Pearl River	19 c
York stripe	21	Nelson, IXL	16
Amoskeag	20	Curtis	15
Columbian	19	Warren, AXA	17
Otis, AXA	17	Warren, BB	15
Otis, BB	15	Warren, CC	14
Otis, CC	14	Uncasville, UCA	14
Beaver Creek, AA	16½	Warregan	13
Beaver Creek, BB	14½	Haymaker	10
Beaver Creek, CC	13	Boston	9½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	19 c	American, 6-3	11½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	14	American, 3-3	10½
Amoskeag, 3-3	13	Hamilton, 6-3	15
Uncasville, A	10@11	Hamilton, 3-3	14
Uncasville, UCA	12@13		

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Whittenton, AA	15 c	Everett	16 c
Whittenton, B	12	Union, AA	14½
Whittenton, XX	15	Union, Plaid	17
Amoskeag	14	Union, A	13½

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

The receipts during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,674	7,153	1,077
Tuesday	3,000	17,000	1,700
Total	5,674	24,153	2,777
Same time last week	8,168	30,440	6,638

CATTLE—The receipts were considerably lighter than for the corresponding two days of last week, but aside from this there was no change for the better in any feature of the market. The meagre supply of first-class cattle enabled holders to realize at strong prices, but all other descriptions were weak and unsettled, if not quotably lower. Aside from the firm of Morris, Waixel & Co., whose purchases made a very fair aggregate, shippers were idle. Nor was there anything more than a limited inquiry from other sources, the amount of stock taken by feeders and Chicago butchers scarcely reaching 800 head, and, taken all in all, the position of the market was decidedly adverse to the interests of sellers. Sales were at $2.50@6.25—principally at $3.00@5.30. Thus far the fresh receipts have considerably exceeded the trade requirements, and most of the stale cattle left over from last week still lie in the yards awaiting buyers.

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	*Av.*	*Price.*
78 extra steers	1,442	$6.25
62 choice steers	1,349	5.75
17 good steers	1,273	5.25
15 good steers	1,270	5.60
17 good steers	1,094	5.30
16 good steers	1,276	5.30
17 fair steers	1,092	4.30
10 rough steers	1,216	4.25
74 good steers	1,112	4.75
17 light fleshy steers	1,047	4.37½
12 rough steers	1,414	4.70
15 good steers	1,207	5.25
17 good steers	1,287	5.25
17 medium steers	1,205	5.00
24 medium steers	1,229	5.00
35 good steers	1,275	5.12½
23 good steers	1,297	5.20
21 butchers' stock	1,081	4.10
89 good steers	1,128	4.87½
15 good steers	1,140	4.87½
13 light fleshy steers	1,009	4.25
23 cows	935	3.30
40 cows	969	3.70
11 stockers	941	3.80
12 stockers	995	3.60
20 cows	934	3.15

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	$6.25@6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 600 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@2.50
Cattle—Texas	3.00@5.25

HOGS—During the opening hours the demand was brisk, and a fair degree of activity was maintained up to near midday, but subsequently, buyers, as if by common consent, withdrew from the market, and during the afternoon no considerable amount of trading was done. While early sales were readily effected at 10@15c advance over Monday's prices, the improvement was not sustained, and we quote closing prices weak at $6.00@6.50 for poor to choice light, and at $6.30@7.00 for poor to strictly choice heavy. Sales of extra assorted were reported at $7.10@7.25, but there was very little trading at a higher figure than $6.90. Following are some of the transfers:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
81	355	$7.15	40	282	$6.80	63	176	$6.50
94	345	7.15	34	263	6.80	50	236	6.50
80	426	7.20	56	240	6.75	58	232	6.55
44	347	7.00	43	279	6.75	238	240	6.55
49	394	7.00	60	273	6.70	49	262	6.60
63	293	7.00	158	274	6.70	53	310	6.60
100	332	7.00	53	229	6.70	41	201	6.40
45	370	7.00	106	294	6.70	31	184	6.40
50	302	7.00	68	336	6.70	76	150	6.40
49	331	6.90	54	262	6.70	44	245	6.30
49	349	6.90	40	318	6.70	58	180	6.25
49	375	6.90	53	310	6.60	51	171	6.25
44	342	6.90	65	271	6.60	48	160	6.00
49	331	6.90	66	211	8.60	209	411	7.25
99	333	6.85	71	169	6.60	79	437	7.25
45	322	6.85	56	196	6.60	65	378	7.20
104	274	6.80	39	286	6.50	45	363	7.05
41	295	6.80						

SHEEP—The demand was more active than for a number of days past, but there was no improvement in prices, the market ruling about steady at $3.75@5.50 per 100 lbs for inferior to choice grades.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,176; total for the week, 6,817. The market was slow and drooping. There was a small attendance of buyers. The quality of the stock was mostly common to medium, not many prime offering. About 600 were disposed of at last week's prices. Sales include 175 Illinois steers, av 904@1,298 lbs, at $4.25@5.75; 75 Ohio, av 957@1,192 lbs, at $4.25@5.80; 150 Indiana, av 818@1,240, at $4.00@5.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,000; total for the week, 11,200. The market opened dull and dragging. The yards were full of stock. Buyers and sellers were ⅜c apart; about 1,100 were disposed of at last week's prices. Sales include 750 Ohio sheep, average 86@100 lbs, at $5.50@5.80; 350 Western, average 91@101 lbs, at $5.70@5.75.

HOGS—Receipt, 500; total for the week, 11,200. The market was moderately active for Yorkers; heavy hogs dull; about 1,800 disposed of. Yorkers, $5.75@5.90; heavy hogs, $7.00@7.25; light pigs not wanted at any price.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,411 head; supply liberal so far, and market active at a slight advance over last week's closing rates; extra, 6½c; medium to good, 5¼@6¼c; common to fair, 4½@5c; stockers, 2¾@3¾c; bulls, 2¾@4c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,265 head; Philadelphias, $7.30@7.45; Yorkers, $6.40@6.60.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 5,400 head; best, 5¾@6c; good, 5@5½c; medium, 4¼@5c.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 675; market quiet; choice, $10.75; extra, $9.75@10.50; first quality, $9.00@9.50; second, $7.00@8.50; third, $5.00@6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,094; trade slow, prices declining ¼@½c; sales of lots at $2.50@3.50 each; extra, $3.75@6.00; fancy sheep 6c per lb.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—HOGS—Strong; some sales higher; Yorkers, $5.50@6.25; packing, $6.25@7.00.

CATTLE—Weak; little demand; prices irregular; prime to choice natives, $5.75@6.00; common to good, $4.25@5.00; fair to good Texans, $3.00@4.37½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—HOGS—Receipts, 5,045; quiet and firm; sales of common at $6.00@6.50; medium to fair, $6.70@6.90; good packing, $7.10@7.25; choice butchers' at $7.30@7.35. Shipments, 174.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—11 a. m.—Flour, 21s@23s. Wheat—Winter, 9s 7d@9s 9d; spring, 8s 7d@9s 4d; white, 9s 3d@9s 7d; club, 9s 7d@9s 11d. Corn, 38s 3d@38s 9d. Pork, 82s. Lard, 64s.

Receipts of wheat for the last three days 9,000 qrs, 8,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs—Quiet and easy; buyers offering lower prices. Wheat—Club, 9s 8d@10s. Corn, 37s 3d@38s. Rest unchanged. Weather fair.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is $246,000.

LONDON, Jan. 26—5 p. m.—Consols, money and account, 92½@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 107¼; do of '67, 107½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 102½; New York Central, 93; Erie, 26½@26⅝; preferred, 44½. Tallow, 44s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—5-20s of '67, 98½.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Rentes, 62f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s 3d. Lard, 48s. Shoulders, 35s. Hams—Long cut, 52s.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Business is moderate in the package trade, and the importing and jobbing branches continued quiet. Heavy and fine brown cottons were active and firm. Medium bleached shirtings of the most popular makes are in good demand and firm. Print cloths very strong and advancing. Pacifics and Dunnell light prints opened at 9c. Lancaster and Renfrew ginghams are selling well. Pacific percales are active. Woolen goods are in moderate request.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Wool firm; Pennsylvania, West Virginia, XX, and above, 55@56c; X, 54@55c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, 50@52½c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 48@51c; medium, 55@58c, coarse, 50@52c; combing, washed, 60@65c; do, unwashed, 45c; fine, unwashed, 35c; coarse and medium washed, 40@42½c; tub, washed, 55@60c; extra and merino, pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 42@47c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—The market is quiet, and prices are generally without decided change; sales of 10,100 brls at $3.90@4.30 for superfine Western; $4.65@4.85 for common to medium extra Western; $4.90@5.35 for choice do; $5.36@6.00 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $4.70@4.95 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio; $5.00@6.50 for trade brands; $4.80@5.90 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $5.95@8.00 for good to choice do.

GRAIN—The wheat market is quiet and firm; sales of 38,000 bu at $1.07@1.09 for No. 3 spring; $1.10@1.12 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.11@1.13 for No. 2 Northwestern; $1.13@1.14½ for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.18@1.22 for No. 1 spring; $1.07@1.21 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1.20@1.25 for winter red Western; $1.26@1.27 for amber do; $1.27@1.32 for white Western; $1.26 for amber Indiana; and $1.25 for winter red Michigan. Rye quiet at 94@96c. Barley dull; sale of 31,000 bu fair Canada West at $1.54. Corn heavy and about 1c lower; sales of 72,000 bu at 83@84c for new Western mixed, and 83½@84½c for do Western yellow. Oats quiet and steady; sales of 34,000 bu at 67@68½c for mixed Western, and 68@70c for white Western.

GROCERIES—The sugar market is steady, with a limited demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 8@8⅛c, prime at 8⅜c, and white Havana at 9½@10½c. The coffee market is excited, and prices have advanced about 1c per lb; Rio, 18½@20½c gold.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 8,000 brls. Rye flour firm; $4.10@5.25.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; fair demand; $4.10@4.60.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and very firm; receipts, 36,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.18@1.22; No. 2 do, $1.07@1.09; do Chicago, $1.09½@1.12; do Milwaukee, $1.13½@1.15; do Northwestern, $1.11@1.13; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.07@1.21; winter red Western, $1.20@1.25; amber Western, $1.26@1.27; white, $1.27@1.32. Rye quiet at 94@96c. Barley dull. Malt dull and heavy. Corn lower and more doing; receipts, 129,000 bu; new mixed Western, 83@84c; white, 85@85½c; yellow do, 84@85c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 24,000 bu; mixed Western, 67@68½c; white, 68@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee excited and unsettled; Rio, 18½@20½c in gold. Sugar dull and nominally unchanged; refined easier; 9½@10½c. Molasses, New Orleans, 62@65c; foreign nominal. Rice dull and unchanged.

RESIN—Heavy; strained, $2.10@2.20.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 11⅞@12c; crude, 6⅛c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 30@31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $19.50. Beef unchanged. Cut-meats quiet; pickled shoulders, 7½c; middles firmer; long clear, 10@10½c; short clear, 10½@10 9-16c. Lard lower; prime steam, 13⅛@13 13-16c.

BUTTER—Heavy; 16@30c.

CHEESE—Firmer; 8@16c.

WHISKY—Steady; 97c.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm at 11c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; red, $1.05@1.10. Corn active; prices advanced; 68@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 60@63c. Rye in fair demand and lower rates; $1.10. Barley, demand fair; market firm; spring, $1.35@1.40.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull, but unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork light; holders firm; higher; $18.62½@18.75. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam, 13½c; kettle, 14@14½c. Bulk meats fair and firm; some sales higher; shoulders, 6½@6⅝c spot; 7½c buyer March. Bulk sides, clear rib, 9½@9⅝c; clear, 9⅞@10c. Bacon, only jobbing demand. Green shoulders sold at $6.40; sides held at 9@9½c.

WHISKY—Demand fair; market firm; 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94c; No. 2 do, 88½c; seller February, 89½c; seller March, 90½c. Oats steady and quiet; No. 2, cash and seller February, 51c. Corn lower; new, 61c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 95c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, $1.29; No. 3, $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominal; mess pork, $18.00; prime mess $16.25; extra prime, nominal at $13.00. Sweet-pickled hams, 10½@10¾c. Dry salted shoulders, 6½c loose; middles, 9½@9¾c boxed. Prime kettle lard, 14c; steam nominal, $13.30.

HOGS—Live, nominal; $6.00@6.75; dressed hogs in fair demand and higher at $7.25@7.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; oats, 100 bu; wheat, 56,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; oats, 800 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, $1.05@1.06½. Corn dull; No. 2, 62½@64c. Oats dull; shade lower; No. 2, 53½@55c. Barley dull and lower; No. 3 spring, $1.25@1.27½; No. 2, $1.30@1.37½. Rye steady; No. 2, $1.00.

WHISKY—Higher; 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $18.25 cash; no sales. Bulk meats and bacon dull; only a small jobbing trade. Lard held at 13½c; nothing done.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; hogs, 1,640; cattle, 440.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; fair demand; amber Western, $1.12@1.13; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet and firm; mixed Western, 79c. Oats quiet but firm; white Western, 66c; mixed, 64c. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm; not quotably higher; business confined to supplying jobbing demand.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet and steady, with upward tendency; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17½@20c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; 98c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red, $1.22; amber, $1.23@1.25; white, $1.28@1.32. Rye, 90@92c. Corn slow; yellow, 79@80c; Western mixed, 81½c. Oats steady; white, 66@67c; mixed, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

CLOVER-SEED—Common to choice, 9@11½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 11½@12c; crude, in brls, 8c; in bulk, 5½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western extras, 30@32c; do firsts, 26@28c; rolls, extras, 28@30c.

CHEESE—Firm; prime Western, 14½@15½c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; prices drooping; high mixed, 68½c; seller March, 70½c; seller May, 74½c; low mixed, 67½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$6.15.

DRESSED HOGS—$7.30@7.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 2,100 bu; oats, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 82@89½c. Oats in fair demand; mixed and No. 1 white, 74@82c. Rye, $1.00@1.05.

MILL-FEED AND SHORTS—$27.50@28.00; fine feed and middlings, $29.00@32.00.

FLOUR—In moderate demand, with small sales; super Western, $4.25@4.50; common extras, $4.75@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras, $5.25@5.65; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $5.50@6.50; Illinois, $5.50@7.00; St. Louis, $5.75@8.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Corn firm at 68@70c. Oats quiet and firm at 60@61c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $19.50@20.00. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6⅞c; sides, 9½@10c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, 8½c; sides, 10½@11½c. Hams, 13@14c. Lard—Prime steam, 14c.

WHISKY—94c.

BAGGING—Quiet and firm at 12@12½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—OATS—Weaker; 69@70c.

BRAN—$1.45.

BACON—Firmer; 9c; 11@11½c. Hams dull and lower; 13½@13½c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull, $3.95; others unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn weak; high mixed, 71c; low, 70c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, car lots, 9½c; Ohio State test, 10½c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 350 bu; corn, 1,400 bu; oats, 650 bu.

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CHICAGO COURTS.

THE GAGE BROTHERS' DIFFICULTY.

On the 30th day of December last, the First National Bank of Sioux City obtained a judgment for $1,115.27 against Gage Brothers & Rice, and another for the same amount against Gage & Rice. On the same day Alexander A. McDonnell also recovered judgment for $557.64 against Gage Brothers & Rice. William Coffin obtained judgment for $446.11 against the same parties, and Bradford Hancock recovered judgment for $669.17 against Gage & Rice. Executions were issued on all these judgments, returned the same day not satisfied, and the five parties united in filing a creditors' bill against the two firms. J. B. Drake and E. G. Asay were also made parties, it being alleged that they had some of the assets of one or other of the firms. David A. Gage filed a demurrer and E. G. Asay an answer. The demurrer was argued yesterday morning before Judge Moore, three points being made by Mr. Gage's counsel, one that the bill was multifarious, being against different parties for different and distinct matters; second, because the bill was not properly verified, and third, because the judgments were recovered, executions issued and returned, and creditors' bill filed on the same day, and that therefore it did not appear but that the bill was filed before execution had been issued. Counsel for the creditors urged that a creditors' bill need not be verified; also, that it was not multifarious, inasmuch as two of the parties, George W. Gage and John A. Rice, are parties to all the judgments. As to the charge that judgments were recovered, executions issued, and bill filed on the same day, the creditors' bill showed on its face that the judgments had been recovered and executions issued and returned unsatisfied before the filing of the bill.

Judge Moore upheld the position of the counsel for the creditors, except as to the last part of the demurrer. He said that the law did not recognize fractions of a day, and that, therefore, the recovery, levy, and filing of the bill might all be considered simultaneous. He did not, however, feel clear on that point, and adjourned the matter until Feb. 5, when his decision will be given.

Mr. Asay, in his answer, shows that Gage & Rice became embarrassed in keeping the Grand Pacific Hotel, and that J. F. Tracy took possession under two chattel mortgages, and that the mortgaged personal property was subsequently sold to J. B. Drake for $120,000. At that time Gage & Rice were indebted to various parties in the sum of $300,000, and on the 28th of December, 1874, they made an assignment of all their property to him for the benefit of their creditors. Mr. Asay says he now has in cash about $20,197.27, received from J. B. Drake, and a claim for the remainder, a few shares of Exposition stock, and some debts due Gage & Rice. He also holds, as Trustee for Paris, Allen & Co., a deed from Rice to certain property in Riverside, subject to an incumbrance for $50,000, on the condition that Paris, Allen & Co. should release a part of their claim against Gage & Rice. This property, Asay says, was conveyed to him fairly, without his solicitation, for the benefit of the firm creditors.

WIDENING STATE STREET.

The jury in the case of the City vs. Tobey, for assessing the damages for widening State street, from Jackson to Harrison street, returned a verdict of $82,570 for the damages. The street was widened on the east side 27 feet, thus making it 100 feet in width.

DIVORCES.

Clara B. Turner filed a bill in which she says that she was married to Gavin H. Turner in 1857, and has borne him seven children, four of whom are now living. Notwithstanding her uniform kindness, and unceasing endeavors to make home happy, her husband has neglected her, given up his time and earnings to the companionship of dissolute associates, and to participation in the flowing bowl, and has also sought to induce his children to follow in his footsteps. For this inveterate indulgence in liquor, complainant asks for a divorce, the care of her children, and an injunction to prevent her husband from injuring her or her property.

Maggie Allen has grieved for the statutory time over the loss of her husband, Joseph J. Allen, and now asks that she may be forever released from him.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will take up motions for new trial to-day.

In the case of Kidder vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the injunction against the collection of taxes on the capital stock was modified so as not to prevent the Clerk from extending the taxes, but only to restrain the Collectors from collecting.

Judge Blodgett is engaged in hearing a patent case of Cushing vs. the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company. The suit is brought to recover $10,000 damages for using complainant's patent in building a bridge over the Illinois River at Beardstown. The defendant claims that the patent is not new.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. B. Fisher filed a bill against the Protection Life-Insurance Company and Michael Evans to restrain the collection of the State and county tax on the capital stock of the Company, which is assessed at $92,334, the tax thereon being $791.31.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of Haskin, Martin & Wheeler, an order was made for the sale of the desperate accounts at auction after three weeks' notice. A like order was made in the case of Robert and James Long.

A composition meeting will be held Feb. 10 before the Register in the matter of Morris Henoch.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Ottenheimer & Brothers commenced a suit in replevin against D. B. Dewey, D. H. Wheeler, William O'Brien, T. G. Beaver, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to recover a stock of dry goods, notions, hats, caps, etc., valued at $10,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A. E. Klein sued the Ceska Zalozna for $1,000, and A. D. Hall sued George B. Farvoid for a like amount.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Grant of administration issued to Elizabeth Clark to administer upon the estate of Alexander M. Clark, under an approved bond of $8,000.

The will of Philip Hochspeier was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Charles Kerby under an approved bond of $15,000.

The bastardy suit of Lina Weichnacht vs. Ernst Raab; motion in arrest of judgment overruled, and judgment for $550 and costs. Order by the Court to file bond instanter; in default Court orders defendant to be committed to jail.

John F. Latshaw was appointed administrator of the estate of Virginia S. K. Latshaw, under an approved bond of $50,000. The same party was appointed guardian of Virginia F. Latshaw et al., minors, under an approved bond of $20,000.

The will of Louis Cartuyvels was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Iren Van Harem under an approved bond of $16,000. The following is the will of the deceased:

In the name of God. Amen. I, Louis Cartuyvels, residing at No. 546 North Franklin street, in Chicago, being of the age of 62 years, and being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, in manner following; that is to say:

First—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my cousin, Iren Van Haren, of the City of Chicago, her heirs and assigns, all that tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Elk, and State of Pennsylvania, to have and to hold the premises unto the said Iren Van Haren, her heirs and assigns, forever.

Second—I give and devise all the rest, residue, and remainder of my real estate, of every name or nature whatsoever, also all my personal goods, chattels, bonds, bills, promissory notes, to my said cousin Iren Van Haren, whom I hereby appoint my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of June, A. D. 1873.

LOUIS CARTUYVELS.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Ferdinand Thierry, his will was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Katherina Thierry, under an individual bond of $11,000.

The will of Theodore B. Botsford was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Frances G. Botsford, under an individual bond of $30,000. The following is the will of the deceased:

In the name of God, amen. I, Theodore B. Botsford, of the City of Chicago, being of sound mind and memory, but being somewhat advanced in years, and considering the uncertainty of human life, do hereby make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament:

First—After all my just debts are paid, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Frances G. Botsford, all my worldly estate of every kind, real and personal, in fee simple, absolute to her and her heirs and assigns forever.

Second—I hereby appoint my said wife the executrix of this my last will and testament, and direct that no bond shall be required of her before entering upon the discharge of her duties as such executrix.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of May, A. D. 1870.

THEODORE B. BOTSFORD.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Gen. Stiles, the attorney for Richard Morton, the alleged Indiana Grain-Inspector briber, entered a motion to quash the indictment. The Court took the matter under advisement.

The motion for a new trial in the Rockafellow case was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Storey libel cases are set for trial to-day.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—76, 81 to 85, 91, 93 to 100, 102 to 106.

JUDGE SIBLEY—246, 258, 259, 260, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 272, 273, 275, 277, 278, 280 to 284.

JUDGE MOORE—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72.

JUDGE BOOTH—4, 11, 12, 13.

JUDGE TREE—26 to 42, except 29 and 32.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—J. D. Harvey, Receiver, etc., vs. Thomas Ombret and Jens Krohn, $396.90.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—The International Bank vs. Brian Philpot, O. E. Moore, F. M. Atkinson, and F. L. Honore, $865.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. George Vetter, Jr., $310.53.

JUDGE GARY—John Wrage vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; verdict, $1,000.—C. J. Whitney et al. vs. S. E. Martin, $392.—C. A. Lewis vs. J. N. Gage, D. R. Hale, and R. L. Carhart, $4,819.88.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Joseph Bryan et al. vs. A. J. and F. J. Neuberger; verdict, $500, and motion for new trial.—Sarah A. Richards vs. E. E. Cadwell; verdict, $209.09, and motion for new trial.—Henry Paulman et al. vs. Fred Vaseman; verdict, $84.64.

THE SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—The Supreme Court met at 2 o'clock pursuant to adjournment, there being present Chief Justice Walker, and Associate-Justices Breese, Sheldon, and Craig.

The business transacted was as follows:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG.

133. Gill J. Burr et al. vs. City of Carbondale. Error to Jackson. In this case an error was filed some time ago dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill. Application is now made to assess damages in this court. The motion will be denied, and the appellee will have to bring his action upon the bond in the court below.

BY MR. JUSTICE SHELDON.

257. W. P. Hall et al. vs. W. C. Kimball et al.; appeal from Morgan. This is a motion to dismiss the appeal, because the bond was not executed as required by the Court below. There were three parties to the appeal, which was granted on the three entering into an appeal bond. Only one of them has done so. The appellants will be ruled to file a bond as required by the order of the Court, by the 26th inst.

BY MR. CHIEF-JUSTICE WALKER.

161. Isaac N. Morris vs. Robert Tillson; appeal from Adams. This case is taken on call, and appellant will have until June 1 to file briefs, appellee having ten days thereafter to reply.

License to practice on license from a foreign State was awarded to Lucius C. W. Fairbairn.

NEW MOTIONS.

39. R. C. Rutherford et al. vs. M. A. Morris et al. Appeal from Adams. Motion by appellee for extension of time in which to file briefs.

53. G. C. Peak vs. The People. Error to Scott. Motion to strike bill of exceptions from file.

93. Caleb W. Slade, impleaded, vs. R. D. McClure et al. Appeal from Mason. Motion for five days' additional time in which to file briefs for appellee.

181. H. Wickencamp vs. W. Wickencamp. Appeal from Adams. Motion to set aside order of continuance.

233. M. A. Bruce vs. M. J. Doolittle et al. Appeal from Scott. Motion for five days' additional time to file briefs for appellee.

269. E. H. Palmer vs. A. Mitchell. Appeal from De Witt. Motion to vacate judgment rendered in 1873, and for leave to file record.

270. The People, &c., vs. Bird Bickford. In this case, Mr. Attorney-General Edsall moved for a rule on Bird Bickford, of Ottawa, LaSalle County, to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys. The proceeding arises out of an alleged wrongful use and conversion of six shares of stock in the Ottawa Glass Company, the property of Mrs. Dr. Stout, for which alleged offense Bickford was indicted at the last term of the Circuit Court of La Salle County, tried, and acquitted, he pleading the statute of limitations in bar. There is a case in chancery still pending in that court which may eventuate in Mrs. Stout getting the property again into her possession. The Bar of Ottawa have felt so strongly and unanimously in condemnation of Bickford's acts that they have induced the present action to be taken.

CALL OF DOCKET.

241. I. B. & W. R. W. Co. vs. J. S. Gillespie; appeal from McLean. Appeal dismissed.

242. Benjamin S. Strickle vs. B. F. Betser; appeal from McLean. Appeal dismissed.

243. J. D. Kilgore vs. The People; appeal from Ford. Taken on call.

244. Samuel Wing et al. vs Edward Sherer; appeal from Cook. Argued by W. C. Goudy, of Chicago, for appellee, and taken under advisement.

253. W. H. Broadwell vs. The People; appeal from Morgan. Taken on call.

255. J. Sibert et al. vs. W. M. Thorp; appeal from Morgan. Taken on call.

256. J. Welday et al. vs. Moses Craig; appeal from Morgan. Taken on call.

257. W. P. Hale et al. vs. W. C. Kimball et al.; appeal from Morgan. Taken on call.

258. Trustees of school, etc., vs. The People; appeal from Macoupin. Taken on call.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock pursuant to adjournment, and transacted the following business:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

181. H. Wickencamp vs. W. Wickencamp; appeal from Adams. Motion to set aside order of continuance overruled.

269. E. H. Palmer vs. Archibald Mitchell; appeal from DeWitt. Motion to vacate judgment overruled.

53. George C. Peak vs. The People, etc.; error to Scott. Motion to strike bill of exceptions from the record disallowed.

233. M. A. Bruce vs. M. J. Doolittle et al.; appeal from Scott. Five days' additional time allowed in which to file briefs.

39. R. C. Rutherford et al. vs. M. A. Morris et al.; appeal from Adams. Time for appellee to file briefs extended to Feb. 3.

93. C. W. Slade, impleaded, etc., vs. R. D. McClure et al.; appeal from Mason. Time for filing briefs extended five days.

OPINIONS FILED.

14. Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University vs. The Board of Supervisors of Champaign County; appeal from Champaign. Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Opinion filed.

15. Same vs. The People, &c.; appeal from Champaign. Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Opinion filed.

LICENSES TO PRACTICE.

O. J. Bliss, having failed to furnish affidavit setting forth two years' study, or two years' practice, was refused a license.

I. E. Barnum was granted a license.

NEW MOTIONS.

71. Evan Worth vs. Margaret P. Worth; appeal from Logan. Motion to extend time for appellant to reply.

87. N. S. Higgins vs. Mary Curtiss; appeal from Champaign. Leave to file amended record granted.

153. Peter Larison et al. vs. P., A. & D. R. R. Co. et al.; appeal from Logan. Motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

179. G. C. & S. R. R. Co. vs. J. J. Kelly et al.; appeal from McLean. Motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

196. John M. Skidmore vs. A. Brickan et al.; error to Piatt. Motion for supersedeas.

198. F. Shaffer et al. vs. Ida La Rue; appeal from Macon. Motion for reversal.

224. O. P. Cobb et al. vs. I. C. R. R. Co.; appeal from McLean. Motion for extension of time to file briefs.

235. City of Beardstown et al. vs. City of Virginia et al.; appeal from Cass. Motion by appellee for time to file briefs and amended abstract.

CALL OF DOCKET.

The following cases were continued:

55. The People vs. James A. Rice et al.; original suit from LaSalle.

57. Same vs. Same.

137. F. Pearce et al. vs. R. H. Pearce; appeal from Clay.

261. E. B. Harphan et al. vs. C. G. Whitney; appeal from Morgan.

262. Jairus Kibbe vs. Horace Bancroft; appeal from Morgan.

TAKEN ON CALL.

The following cases were taken on call:

120. S. E. Cunningham et al. vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company et al.; appeal from Coles.

198. F. Shaffer et al. vs. Ida La Rue; appeal from Macon.

263. W. W. Dewtberidge et al. vs. Joseph R. R. Rooch; appeal from Morgan.

264. A. R. Chesnut vs. Emily Chesnut; appeal from Morgan.

265. A. C. Huggins vs. Simeon Ryder; appeal from Macoupin.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

271. S. & I. S. E. R. R. Co. vs. Seth W. Benope; error to Christian. Judgment affirmed by consent of parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Application of T. J. Fisher for admission to practice, based on foreign license.

The Court adjourned until 2 p. m. to-morrow.

DECISION UNDER THE TEXAS CATTLE LAW.

The following opinion by Mr. Justice Scholfield in the case of the C. & A. R. R. Co. et al. vs. James W. Gassaway, appeal from Logan, was filed Jan. 16, 1875, and, as the case is taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, may be interesting:

The construction of the act to prevent the importation of Texas or Cherokee cattle into the State of Illinois, approved Feb. 27, 1867, was affirmed in Yeazier vs. Alexander et al., 58 Ill., 255; Stevens vs. Brown, Id. 289; Somerville vs. Monks, Id. 371. It has been recognized in numerous subsequent cases, and since there is nothing in the amendment to that act approved April 16, 1869, under which the present case arose, to which the reasoning in those cases is not applicable, it cannot be profitable to consume further time in the discussion of the questions thus settled.

The principle, as applicable to this case before us, is briefly this: Appellee, who has violated no law, has suffered a pecuniary loss, which was produced in part by the unlawful acts of the defendant Railroad Company as a common carrier, and his loss must be borne by it rather than by him.

It is contended, however, that the Company, as a common carrier, was bound to receive all offered for transportation, and unless it knew, or had reasonable ground to know, that the stock offered were such as were prohibited by statute, or that if the statute should be regarded as a police regulation, it does not impose upon the Railroad Company the duties of policemen to enforce the law; and even if it does, they cannot be held for an unintentional violation unless guilty of such carelessness as amounts to willful injury.

Appellant, as a common carrier, was not bound to receive for transportation that which the law prohibited it from carrying, and it must be held to act, in this respect, at its peril. The law assumes that Texas and Cherokee cattle are distinguishable from other cattle, and we infer from the evidence that this is the fact; and in the ninth section of the amendatory act referred to, in permitting the shipments of such cattle when they shall have been introduced into either the States of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, or Wisconsin prior to the first of January, before being brought into this State, it is provided the official certificate of the Clerk of the County Clerk of the county where the cattle have been wintered shall be prima facie evidence of that fact; and the duty, as it seems to us, imposed upon the railroad companies to act as police to enforce the law, is not any further than their own conduct is concerned. They are simply required, as are all individuals, to obey the law, and whether a railroad company acts in good or in bad faith, in violating, the extent of the injury resulting from the violation to the property of individuals or other corporations is manifestly the same; and there can be no great hardship, as well as no violation of the Constitution, in requiring, in case of loss or injury to the property, the burden shall be borne by the party whose act caused or contributed to the loss or injury, rather than by the owner, who was without fault.

Although the evidence was conflicting on material points, we cannot say that it so decidedly preponderated against the complainant's right to recover as to justify a reversal of that cause.

Some objection was taken to the verdict upon the ground that the evidence does not sustain the allegations in the declaration. We think the evidence sufficiently sustains the allegations in that count in the declaration, and, as the verdict finds the defendant guilty under the count, it was sufficient to authorize the judgment, and it is unimportant whether the counts are proved or not.

We perceive no error in the record for which the judgment should be reversed, and it is therefore affirmed.

AN IOWA CASE.

A NEW KINK IN LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—A law firm in this city, one of the oldest in the State, has set up a new claim under the law of foreclosure of mortgages. It is the rule in this State that under sales made by virtue of ordinary judgments at law, a junior lien holder can redeem the property by paying the amount bid at the sale, without regard to the judgment under which it was sold. This law firm claim that the rule holds good in a foreclosure sale, and they have now a case on file in the District Court which will test their theory of the law. It is one of great importance, and if they be sustained it will entirely change the practice in these cases, and be a matter of interest to many.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The first change from the regular season announcements was made last evening, "The Barber of Seville" having been substituted for "The Marriage of Figaro," owing to the indisposition of Fiorini, who was to have taken the part of *Figaro*. As it would have been the first performance of Mozart's work by this troupe, and Fiorini's part is a very important one, it was deemed better to make a change than to assume what must have been a very serious risk. The change, of course, necessitates a rearrangement for the rest of the week. As revised, the repertoire will be as follows: This evening, "Sonnambula"; Thursday evening, "The Marriage of Figaro," in place of "Trovatore"; Friday evening, "Lohengrin"; Saturday afternoon, "Faust"; and Saturday evening, "Ruy Blas." The change was not entirely a radical one, inasmuch as it substituted Rossini's *Figaro* for Mozart's, and the *Count*, *Don Bartolo*, *Don Basilio*, and other old friends of "Nozze de Figaro;" reappeared in a new form. The audience was a very light one, but, as the change was not generally known until night, it could hardly be attributed to that fact.

It is many a year since "The Barber" has been given here, and to many of those present its sprightly action and brilliant, melodious instrumentation were all the more welcome on that account. It also proved a novelty in introducing, for the first time this season, the fourth prima donna of the troupe, Mlle. Donadio, who had the part of *Rosina*. The new-comer has a light, thin voice, with some good tones in the higher register, but not possessing power or timbre enough to cope with the concerto parts, in which it was utterly lost. In the passages with light accompaniments, and especially in the shadow song from "Dinorah," which she interpolated in the Music-Lesson scene, she displayed a very pleasant quality of voice and remarkable flexibility,—in fact, much more execution than voice. In action, she is very crude and hard. Although the shadow aria secured a handsome round of applause, the debut can hardly be set down as a success of enthusiasm.

The other parts, *Figaro* (Del Puente), *Count Almaviva* (De Bassini), *Dr. Bartolo* (Scolara), and *Don Basilio* (Hall), were very well filled, and both chorus and orchestra did their part excellently. Del Puente awakened quite a ripple of enthusiasm with his singing of the "Factotum Aria," and De Bassini's remarkably flexible voice found ample opportunities in Rossini's elegant and elaborate fioriture. Scolara filled the dramatic side of his role superbly, and Mr. Hall created a general feeling of surprise at the very creditable manner in which he personated the eccentric *Don Basilio*.

This evening "Sonnambula" will be given, with the following cast:

Amina....................Albani
Elvino....................Benfratelli
Rodolfo....................Fiorini

THE ADELPHI.

There is at the Adelphi the present week, among other attractions on the bill, one of the most daring, sensational, and brilliant trapeze performances that a Chicago audience has ever had the pleasure of witnessing. It is that of the Boisset family, including two adult athletes and two small boys. The gearing of the exhibition occupies the full stage, the trapezes upon which the boys perch, and from which they fly, are at least 60 feet from the stage. At a height of some 45 feet, the distance of the stage apart, are two horizontal bars, on which stand the adults, whose feet are fastened to the bar, which thus becomes the centre of a circle, around which they revolve at full length. Some 15 feet above them is a swinging trapeze, and above it, perhaps 5 feet, another, occupied respectively by the boys. The adults swing head downwards through half a circle, and at the correct moment one of the children sails toward him with the grace and swiftness of a swallow, catches his hands, and after turning and swinging, seems to fly back again to his perch, through a distance of some 20 feet. The performance is varied, by tossing the youngsters alternately from one to the other of the bars across a distance which cannot be less than 30 feet. The boys resemble birds rather than human beings. The edge is taken off the anxiety of the audience by a net spread beneath the trapeze, to test the strength of which the boys drop into it from their lofty perches at the conclusion of the performance. It is not surprising that the audience bates its breath, and shouts exultantly as each feat is performed, and rewards the performers with a perfect storm of cheers and plaudits. Among the other attractions is a very pretty and graceful trapeze act by little Miss Tournour in the early part of the evening, and a slack-wire performance which is extremely creditable, pretty, and unobjectionable. The audiences are exclusively masculine, and smoke their cigars without let or hindrance. Had Mr. Grover been so fortunate as to open with these strong attractions, the introduction of the free-and-easy element would have been purely a matter of choice, and not of compulsion, if, indeed, it may be regarded as such in any event.

Gov. Peck, of Vermont, denounces jails as "flourishing manufactories of criminals." What is to become of time-honored institutions when Governors of States speak thus disrespectfully of them? How long, in fact, may we hope to preserve the ermine, the attorney-at-law, and the intelligent jury itself? O Peck, Peck!—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

RAILROAD NEWS.

More Signs of the Approaching Conflict.

Why Commodore Vanderbilt Joined the Saratoga Combination.

Freight Rates to the Southwest.

THE COMING WAR.

INDICATIONS OF ITS ADVENT.

It is the opinion of the most experienced railroad men in the city that the war which is now going on between the various railroad companies east of this city will assume such proportions as to throw all former railroad wars in the shade. The fighting done at present is but the skirmishing preceding the great battle which will be delayed until the Managers' and Commissioners' meeting to be held in New York on the 3d of February. Some have hopes that that meeting may yet succeed in restoring peace and harmony. A reconciliation at this juncture, however, is almost impossible, and nothing less than a miracle can harmonize the conflicting interests of the various roads. Heretofore the combined roads were fighting the Baltimore & Ohio, under the generalship of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but now the tables are entirely turned, and all the roads are fighting the Pennsylvania Railroad. Vanderbilt and the other New York managers have come to the conclusion that they have less to fear from the Baltimore & Ohio than from the Pennsylvania Company, and that to insist any longer on the observance of the terms of the Saratoga agreement would be certain ruin to New York and its commercial interests. Hence, the present war has been begun, and there is no doubt that it will be waged until all the roads are completely prostrated, and unable to go on any longer. There is, however, a wide-spread feeling that both New York and Chicago will gain much by this fight.

Much surprise has been expressed by many railroad men and merchants that so wily a manager as Vanderbilt could allow himself to be lured into the Saratoga combination, which was generally believed to be detrimental to the interests of New York by its leading merchants. But Vanderbilt was not as much of a fool as he was generally believed to be. He undoubtedly joined the agreement to keep off the war which has now broken out, until the New York Central had completed its four-track line from New York to Buffalo. At the time when the combination was formed the New York Central was not ready for a fight with so powerful a road as the Pennsylvania, which had also the good-will of the Erie from the fact of its having a President closely allied to and formerly an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The New York Central has now four tracks for its entire length from New York to Buffalo, and is in a condition to fight any of its rivals. Mr. Vanderbilt undoubtedly precipitated this fight, to test the capacity of his new venture. There is but little doubt that the New York Central can carry freight now lower than any other road, two of the tracks being exclusively used for passenger traffic and two for freight traffic. Hence the road is capable of carrying six times the amount of freight of any other, because it cannot be blocked up or embarrassed by passenger tains, and is able to take its freight through in less than half the time consumed by other roads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now really in a tight place; harassed on the south by the wealthy Baltimore & Ohio, and checkmated on the north by the four-tracked New York Central with its easy grades. It realizes its danger, and hence the frantic efforts its managers have been making to keep the Saratoga combination alive. They have undoubtedly made up their minds already that the New York meeting on the 3d of February will avail them nothing. They are "cutting" as actively as the other lines on freight rates, and it is rumored that contracts have been made to New York at 30 cents. They have also taken the initiative in the reduction of passenger rates, it being announced yesterday that they have reduced fares from New York and Philadelphia to Chicago $2. No other line has yet announced a reduction, but a day or two more will see the passenger rates between New York and this city greatly reduced on all the lines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW RATES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

The Kankakee & Pan-Handle Pool lines have just published a new tariff to southwestern points, the rates of which are in most instances lower than the old ones. A new feature of the new tariff is that a fifth-class has been established which includes such articles as alcohol, whisky, brick, beef and pork in barrels, grindstones, iron bars, bolts, washers, nuts, rivets, safes, tobacco leaf, and grain.

The new rates to the principal points are as follows:

Chicago to	First class, cents	Second class, cents	Third class, cents	Fourth class, cents	Fifth class, 20,000 lbs. or over, cents
Lafayette (via Kankakee Line)	.50	.40	.30	.18	.15
Greencastle, Ind	.70	.55	.40	.25	.23
Indianapolis, Ind	.60	.50	.35	.20	.18
Madison, Ind	.70	.55	.40	.25	.23
Jeffersonville, Ind	.70	.55	.40	.25	.23
New Albany, Ind	.70	.55	.40	.25	.23
Vincennes, Ind	.70	.55	.40	.25	.23
Cincinnati, O	.70	.55	.40	.25	.20
Louisville, Ky	.73	.58	.43	.28	.26

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has issued a new freight tariff to Western cities. The rates to the principal points are as follows:

From Chicago to	Fourth class, per 100 lbs.	Special class.
Austin, Tex	$1.72	$1.68
Burlington, Ia	19	16
Cedar Falls, Ia	60	60
Cheyenne, W. T	1.70	1.65
Davenport, Ia	30	30
Denver, Col	1.85	1.75
Des Moines, Ia	42	39
Houston, Tex	1.12	1.08
Lawrence, Kan	56	49
Leavenworth, Kan	45	40
Quincy, Ill	19	16
Rock Island, Ill	27	27
St. Joseph, Mo	45	40

PERSONAL.

The following General Freight Agents are in the city attending a rate meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel: M. A. Smith, General Freight Agent of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad; C. W. Anderson, General Freight Agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad; E. P. Wilson, General Freight Agent, Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad; S. Frink, General Freight Agent, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad; H. S. De Pue, General Freight Agent, St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad; C. S. Fitch, Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

No business of public importance was transacted yesterday. Another meeting will be held to-day.

A RECEIVER WHO WILL DO HIS DUTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—Adjt.-Gen. Baker, who was appointed Receiver of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad by Judge Dillon at the last term of the United States Circuit Court, will proceed to move on the works of the enemy. It will be recollected that the District Court of Wapello County appointed a Receiver outside of the district, and for the entire road, a part of which lies in Missouri. Gen. Baker will present himself before the District Court at Ottumwa at its next session and demand possession. This will revive the question of court jurisdiction, and half a lawyer can see that a court of doubtful jurisdiction must give way to one of complete jurisdiction; for there is no question as to the jurisdiction of Judge Dillon in Iowa and Missouri. The result will be Gen. Baker will be placed in possession. He was selected by Judge Dillon without his knowledge, until appointed, or the knowledge of the attorneys in the case, and the selection was made because he was a practical railroad man, and would do his duty, as a good soldier always does.

Rights of a Mother.

A curious scene, enacted in one of the village courts of the Government of Astrachan, shows the patriarchal manner in which justice is administered by the peasants among themselves, and the great need there is of education spreading among them. A mother complained of her son's treatment, although he gave her board and lodging and all she could want, and the son said that the mother's temper was the sole cause of domestic scenes, and courted inquiry among his neighbors. The Judge announced that a mother could not be wrong; that she had a right to treat her son as she pleased, even to beat him. The mother at once put this theory into practice, pulled out her son's hair, and beat him so cruelly that bystanders called her a she devil, and no mother, and all this, to the satisfaction of the Judge, who objected even to the young man's turning from the blows showered on him. At last the woman pardoned her son, and the story ends characteristically with, "But in what consisted the son's fault no one knew."

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting the report of the Commission of Engineers who were appointed in compliance with the resolution of June 22, 1874, to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes, and ordered that 10,000 extra copies be printed.

BILLS PASSED.

After the introduction of a number of bills and petitions, business on the calendar was taken up and the following bills were disposed of: The Senate bill to facilitate the disposition of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes, was passed. The House bill to amend the twenty-third paragraph of Sec. 3 of the act to regulate fees and costs to be allowed the Marshals and Attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, approved Feb. 26, 1853; passed. The bill to wind up the Freedmen's Bank with one Commissioner instead of three was reported and discussed, but went over without action.

AMENDATORY BANKING BILL.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Finance, reported with an amendment the bill to amend the National Bank act, fixing the compensation of National Bank Examiners. The amendment provides that persons appointed to make examinations of National Banks in redemption cities shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency. Placed on the calendar.

THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION.

The Senate resumed its consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution, and Mr. Pease continued his argument commenced yesterday. He spoke of the lawlessness existing throughout the South, and said, during the late canvass in Georgia the distinguished Senator from that State (Gordon) made a speech in Macon County, and he (Pease) had been informed by an honorable gentleman that the Senator during that speech said, "I suppose there is not a white Republican in this county. If there is, I want the good people of Macon County to drive him out, and not permit him to live here." He (Pease) was informed of this by Jack Brown, a man of character, who belonged to the first families in Georgia, and he was responsible as a gentleman and a man.

Continuing his argument, Pease said fifty schoolhouses had been burned in Mississippi, and the number of crimes in other States was great. In almost every case where the Treasury of a Southern State had been plundered, it had been done by Democrats. A Democrat was in the scheme some way. The prospect of a Democratic victory in 1876 had done more to paralyze the industries of the South than anything which ever happened. Many people of that section knew and felt that a Democratic victory would ruin them. He would say to his Southern Democratic friends not to count too strong upon the assistance of Northern Democrats. They would find the Democrats of the North would be turning away from them as they did in 1861. They would support the flag, and put down the revolutionary enterprise in Mississippi. The Republican party had reconstructed public buildings, and advanced the interest of the State in every way. Every dollar of the State debt could be paid in two years. South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi were all improving. South Carolina had a better Goverment to-day than ever before, and what was true of that State was true of Louisiana and Mississippi. There had been a system of reform inaugurated which was beneficial to those States.

In conclusion, he referred to the argument of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman), and called upon that Senator, as the leader of the Democratic party, to say to the Democrats in the South that the outrages there must be stopped.

MR. THURMAN

said on the 18th of January, 1871, in a speech in the Senate, he condemned anything like violence, and said every outrage of the kind complained of in the South was only injury to the party to which he belonged, and if his voice could reach every man in the South who violated the law, and have potential influence with him, it would be addressed to him in three simple words: "Obey the law." Nothing was to be gained by outrage. These were his words four years ago, for which the then Senator from Alabama (Mr. Warner) expressed upon this floor his thanks, and characterized his (Thurman's) words as brave and useful words, for which he (Warner) honored him. If there were outrages in the South, it was not the fault of the Democratic party on this floor, or in the other House of Congress. The picture of Southern society was not to be drawn by clippings from newspapers. If *ad nauseam* clippings were to be taken, a picture of society there might be a picture of Northern society drawn in that way, which would make any man living north of the Potomac River shudder. History was not to be made in that way, and it was poor service for any man to do his country to stand up here as the herald and compiler of all these acts which find recital on hearsay in the daily press of the country. The record made in this Senate was not to be the great police gazette of the nation. The great question now engaging the Senate could not be obscured by all the clippings from newspapers industry could possibly collect.

Before concluding his argument, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT FINANCE BILL.

In the House, a bill to pay the February interest of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia was reported by Mr. Garfield for passage, but on objection it was sent to the Committee of the Whole, where it can only be reached in the regular order, or by the suspension of the rules on Monday.

CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Finck, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that Mexican citizens residing in Territories acquired by the United States from Mexico, who choose to retain their Mexican citizenship, but have since resided in those Territories, shall have and enjoy all the rights of the United States citizens, and may become naturalized without any previous declaration of intention.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed to give to any person a standing before the American and Mexican Commission and not now entitled to such standing. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

REPORTED ADVERSELY.

Mr. Eldredge, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill to create a new State out of certain portions of Louisiana and Texas. Laid on table.

TEXAS INDEMNITY BONDS.

Mr. Tremain, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the redemption of overdue bonds of the United States, known as the Texas indemnity bonds. These are 148 $1,000 bonds belonging to the State of Texas, which were taken from there during the War and sold in Europe to Peabody & Co., for which the State had received no consideration. The party holding them refuses to present them, and the object of the bill is to pay the amount to the State of Texas, which is to guarantee the United States. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. White, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for a United States Judge for the District of West Tennessee; same disposition.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF BILL TABLED.

Mr. Cessna, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bill for the relief of the Southern States by compromise and settlement of their debts. Laid on the table.

THE NEW IDRIA CASE.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution in reference to the McGarrahan & New Idria Mining Company's claims in California, directing the Commissioner of the General Land-Office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the Government against the New Idria Mining Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for California, to restrain further waste of the property, for the appointment of a Receiver, and for the recovery of possession, and also for the recovery of $7,000,000 illegitimately and wrongfully taken therefrom by the New Idria Mining Company, and such other action as the Commissioner may deem proper; also directing the Secretary of the Interior not to issue patents to the New Idria Mining Company until legal proceedings are determined.

After a long discussion Mr. Butler moved the previous question, and it was seconded in the face of a noisy opposition and efforts of Houghton and Page, of California, to secure an adjournment, which would have defeated the resolution, as the special assignment to the Judiciary Committee applied only to this day. When it came to a vote on the adoption of the resolution an attempt was made to defeat it by members opposed to it refraining from voting, but as the friends of the measure intimated that they would insist on a call of the House, a quorum eventually passed between the tellers, and the resolution was declared adopted—136 to 11.

Adjourned.

Will Whisky Freeze?

From the Washington Star.

It was lately stated, as an example of intense cold, that in Montana, on the night of the 13th inst., the mercury in the thermometers all froze, small quantities of mercury in vials became congealed, and proof whisky placed out of doors froze solid in half an hour. This last item is the only one which has elicited an expression of incredulity. The proof whisky that froze in half an hour is regarded by a contemporary as beyond belief. The freezing of the mercury happens at 30 or 40 deg. below zero, but absolute alcohol, it is declared, has never been frozen, though Prof. Farraday found it looked a little turbid when subjected to a temperature (artificial) of 166 deg. below zero. Highwines contain 75 per cent of alcohol. Proof spirits of Government standard are placed at 50 per cent alcohol, and, as the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* remarks, the alcohol this Montana whisky contained would have separated from the water in the progress of freezing, like the "core" in a frozen barrel of cider. If it actually froze solid it was a harmless variety of whisky. In the severest cold of the Arctic explorations proof spirits never froze, though there was a burlesque about the men in Parry's expedition chopping the brandy out of the cask with an ax. The probable explanation of the Montana phenomenon is that the spirits were set aside in an open vessel, when the whisky evaporated rapidly and left the component water frozen.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S—Mlle. ALBANI.

LAST WEEK OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, Jan. 27, at 8, last appearance (but one) of the illustrious American Prima Donna,

MLLE. EMMA ALBANI.

LA SONNAMBULA.

Mlle. EMMA ALBANI in her great role of......AMINA.
Sig. BENFRATELLI. Sig. SCOLARA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. E. MUZIO

Thursday Evening, Jan. 28—First time by this Company—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Friday Evening—Last appearance of Mlle. ALBANI—By desire—LOHENGRIN. Saturday Afternoon, at 2—GRAND POPULAR MATINEE—FAUST. (For this performance only, admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c extra; Gallery, 50c.) Saturday Evening—First time here of RUY BLAS.

Seats and only correct editions of Librettos for sale at the Box Office of the Theatre.

Monday, Feb. 1—MRS. D. P. BOWERS as MARY STUART.

M'VICKER'S—MATINEE.

FAREWELL MATINEE of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA. Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock—FAUST—with a splendid cast, including Mlle. HEILBRON, Miss CARY, Sig. BENFRATELLI, DEL PUENTE, FIORINI. Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c extra; Gallery, 50c. Seats at the Box Office of Theatre.

McCORMICK HALL.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE IMPASSIONED ORATOR,

HON. WM. PARSONS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

"THE IRISH ORATOR."

"MICHAEL ANGELO."

TICKETS FOR SALE THIS MORNING, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st. Admission, 50 cts; reserved seats, 75 cts. Star Course 'bus tickets, entitling to free ride to and from McCormick Hall, given with reserved seat ticket, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s. OPTION TICKETS in packages of 10, good for any Star Entertainment, $5.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

THIS WEDNESDAY, at 2 p. m.,

GLORIOUS POPULAR MATINEE,

For Families, Ladies, and Children. Prices—50c; Children, 25c, all parts of the Theatre.

The Magnificent Extravaganza, the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!

Gorgeous Scenery! Superb Costumes! Glorious Pageantry!

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF

THE BOISSET FAMILY

The Greatest Living Gymnasts.

All the Stars Appear! A Glorious Programme!

LADIES' NIGHT, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK MORE! MONDAY, Jan. 25th, every evening, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY matinees. THE HIT! HIT!! HIT!!!—UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS! Witnessed by over 8,000 delighted auditors during the past week, the brilliant American scenic play by Barton Hill, Esq., entitled

MAGNOLIA.

The audience wrapt in wonder and admiration at the beautiful scenery and realistic mechanical effects. The Grand Panorama of the Mississippi—The Great Steamboat Race and Terrific Explosion—The Beautiful Magnolia Grove, etc., etc., without doubt the most attractive play produced at Hooley's this season. All the Star Company in the cast. Don't fail to see it!

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIRD GRAND MAGNOLIA MATINEE!

TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

The Sensation of the Hour! Don't Miss It!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite the Sherman House.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, by

KELLY & LEON'S

Famous Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe

In the Comic Opera of the

CRIMSON SCARF; or, COUNCIL OF TEN.

Matinee at 2 o'clock. Every Evening at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THIS AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock,

AGNES BOOTH,

Supported by J. B. BOOTH, JOS. WHEELOCK, and the Academy Company in the beautiful play, the

LADY of LYONS.

EVENING, 8 o'clock,

KING JOHN.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of Halsted and Harrison-sts.

TO-NIGHT, the Greatest Sensation of all,

The Female Bathers; or, Fun at Long Branch.

MLLE. DELACOUR'S

FRENCH CAN-CAN DANCERS!

Mme. Rentz's FEMALE MINSTRELS, and THE STAR SPECIALTY COMPANY. Matinee Friday at 2:30. Matinee Prices, 25 and 50c.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

Wednesday, and every evening during the week, also at the Matinees, Thursday and Saturday,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!

With everything new and a strong cast.

Monday, Feb. 1—The Great Sensation—SCANDAL. Madam ROBERTS AND HER DOGS at the Wednesday and Friday Matinees. Wanted—100 Young Ladies for the Ballet.

THE LECTURE BY HON. SIMON WOLF

Will POSITIVELY take place on

Friday Evening Next,

In the Methodist Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Subject—"The Influence of the Jews on the Progress of the World." Tickets may be had at the Music Store of Julius Bauer & Co., cor. Monroe and State-sts.

BURLINGTON OPERA HOUSE.

FUN FOR THE BOYS!

Tremendous success of MLLE. LA FAYRE and the only French CAN-CAN Troupe. Thunders of applause greet each act in the Brilliant Olio. Matinee Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

THE RINK.

GRAND MASQUERADE

And Exhibition of Fancy Skating

By MISS FLORA CELENI, of Canada, Thursday Evening, Jan. 28. The Great Three-Mile Race, for the Championship of the Northwest Prize Gold Medal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:35 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:50 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:10 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
b Elroy Passenger	* 9:35 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:15 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:35 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:50 p. m.
Kansas City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex	* 9:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:50 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison, Monroe & Prairie du Chien, Local	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express; also, via Milwaukee, for Ripon, Berlin, Oshkosh, Menasha & Green Bay	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien; also, Menasha, Green Bay & Stevens' Point	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & La Crosse Pass'ng'r	† 9:45 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Dubuque & Ft. Dodge Ex.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 53 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	* 1:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 9:05 a. m.	* 8:35 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	7:25 p. m.	7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*10:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	‡ 4:55 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 92 LaSalle-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:05 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Express, Daily	7:05 p. m.	8:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:15 a. m.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875. Principal, MRS. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking." Circulars giving full information at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to Actuary, 902 Clinton-st., Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

The SIXTY-SECOND SESSION of this Institution will begin on the 1st of February next. For particulars, etc., address the President, REV. P. J. COLOVIN, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.

WINTER RESORTS.

How to Escape the Winter.

GO TO NASSAU, the Madeira of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location.

GO TO JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains, affording every choice of temperature for a residence.

GO TO CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature.

The Atlas Steamship Company's large first-class Iron Steamers, specially fitted for passengers, leave New York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. For particulars apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 56 Wall-st., New York.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency, AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING.

The Board of Education held a semi-monthly meeting last evening, President Richberg in the Chair. There were present Inspectors Bluthardt, Clark, Covert, Hambleton, Hoyne, Johnston, Olinger, Reed, Schoeninger, Welch, and Wilce.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE WANTED.

A petition was received from tax-payers of the Sixth Ward calling attention to a lot on the corner of Kosouth and Wallace streets as a good location for a school-house, which they had wanted for years. It was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

SCHOOL FUND PROPERTY.

A communication was received from Attorney Goggin, asking the Board to adopt the following resolution, which was done:

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Chicago be respectfully requested to appoint, as soon as possible after the 8th day of February, 1875, three appraisers for the purpose of appraising the value of the School-Fund property now leased, so as to determine the value thereof for five years next following the 8th of May, 1875, in accordance with the terms of the leases of such property.

WHO BEAT THEM?

A communication in German was received from one Kutz, who complained that his children were ill-used at school. As he failed to state who abused them, Inspector Bluthardt was instructed to hunt him up and get more definite information.

MORE ROOM.

On motion of Inspector Wilce, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds were authorized to advertise for bids for a twelve-room building to be erected at Nickersonville, and also for a school-site near the corner of Cornell and Noble streets.

On motion of Inspector Hoyne, in accordance with the recommendation of the Council, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds were directed to advertise for a school-site in the vicinity of Twelfth street and Centre avenue.

The Committee on Examination of Teachers recommended that

PARTIAL CERTIFICATES

be granted to Olivia O'Connor, Minnie G. Sinclair, Anna L. Danforth, Alice P. Thissell, and E. Mabel Kenney. Concurred in.

The Committee on Appointment of Teachers recommended for

CONFIRMATION

Annie G. Sleeper, Louise M. Sherman, Matie C. Ayres, Mary E. Harris, Mary H. Bailey, Mattie J. Parker. Concurred in.

The resignation of Lillie C. Boyer, of Pearson Street School, was accepted, and Maria P. Noyes was transferred from the Clark to the Brown School.

SLATE-PENCILS.

Supt. Pickard stated that the saving of $400 in the cost of slate-pencils (the item being stricken out by the Council) had lost the children $5,000 worth of time. He hoped, therefore, that pencils would be purchased, the money to be taken from some special fund, and kept at school so that the children could get them there, and not be obliged to go out and buy them, and thus lose time.

On motion of Inspector Wilce, the School Agent was directed to buy two cases of slate-pencils, at $15 each, the money to be taken from the Burr Fund.

THE HIGH-SCHOOL.

Inspector Bluthardt, from the Special Committee on a new course of instruction for the High-School, submitted "something which was not a report," stating that the Committee had decided to recommend the establishment of three division High-Schools—one in the North, one in the South, and one in the West Division; giving the course of study for two years—the studies consisting of mathematics, natural science, history, languages, and miscellaneous—penmanship and phonography. He asked that this, which he called a "progress report," be laid over and published.

Inspector Welch protested against the action changing the course of instruction in the grammar school, since that was not referred to the Committee. He had eleven objections to the report, but had not presented a minority report because he had been assured that the report would not be presented. He objected to its publication until the minority report was prepared, and the people, by reading both, could see which was the better.

The report was recommitted, and the Board adjourned.

THE SHERIFF AND THE JUDGES.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE BAILIFF QUESTION.

When Sheriff Agnew assumed his duties he sent his attorney, Mr. Ricaby, to inform the Judges of the Courts that he would give them the privilege of appointing the bailiffs to serve in their respective rooms. This was a prerogative his predecessor had not granted, and the Bench gave Agnew praise therefor. Mr. Bradley's appointees had been satisfactory to their Honors, and they retained them in their service. But the equanimity of the Bench was slightly disturbed last week; for Mr. Agnew sent a new bailiff to Judge Farwell's Circuit Court—one McGovern. His Honor had no objection, personally, to Mr. McGovern, but he thought there must be some misunderstanding in the matter. Mr. Longley had been transferred to his room from Judge Moore's, and was conducting affairs nicely in conjunction with Mr. Dunham. Judge Rogers was also imbued with the idea that there must be a misunderstanding; he knew that the Judges had no power to appoint, and had only named their court-officers through the courtesy of the Sheriff. Col. Osterman was discharged by Mr. Agnew's order last Thursday, but Judge Rogers told him to remain until a conference was had with the Sheriff. The latter was sent for that same day, and met the assembled wisdom of the Cook County Bench in the room of Judge Farwell. And he somewhat opened their eyes by informing them that he did not intend that their appointments should be permanent; he game them the sublime privilege of naming their bailiffs only until such time as he could put the Sheriff's office in running order, and get round to the appointments. He would give the Judges good men, he said, but the honorable gentlemen were so well pleased with Mr. Bradley's bailiffs, who have served diligently for over four years, that they were loth to part with them, and could not give way to the Sheriff at that moment. Mr. Agnew said he was willing to treat the gentlemen with all due respect and deference in the matter, but they should know that there had been a "great pressure brought to bear on him, and he must therefore exercise the powers and prerogatives of his office in obedience to that pressure; oh, no, he could not allow the Judges to make appointments. Still, the learned gentlemen felt that they were all-powerful in their respective courts, and had some rights which the Sheriff and the "great pressure" were bound to respect; they determined to run their own courts.

Well, Mr. Agnew said he would see about it, and departed with the understanding that another conference would be held in a short time. The Sheriff went to Springfield Friday evening, and up to the present had not returned. Therefore, the matter remains in statu quo, and will until he gets back, when there may be a compromise. The Judges hope to instill in the Sheriff's mind the great necessity of allowing them to have officers in their courts agreeable to them and their auditors. The Sheriff may consent to this, and he may not. He must answer when he returns.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORDER.

The Illinois State Council of the Sovereigns of Industry held its annual meeting yesterday at the hall No. 679 West Lake street. A full representation was present from all the subordinate organizations.

The following

OFFICERS

were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. S. J. Avery.
Vice-President—P. G. Benson.
Secretary—H. B. Allen.
Treasurer—Dr. K. A. Hunton.
Lecturer—Mrs. P. C. Stevens.
Steward—Hugh Doran.
Assistant Steward—B. Van Buren.
Inner Guard—W. A. Johnson.
Outer Guard—Jacob Wolff.
Executive Committee—Messrs. A. L. Farnum, Barrett Van Buren, and L. J. Allen.

THE SECRETARY

then read a report on the deliberations of the National Council, to which he had been a delegate.

The report, after discoursing upon the progressive character of the organization, said that it was fraught with more blessings for the masses in every avenue of life than any other organization on the face of the earth, not excepting the Church. In intellectual and moral growth the world, though perhaps it had reached the ripe old age of 6,000 years, "was yet in the first blush of a rose-tinted morning." But out of the rude, rough-shod social order of the present there was destined to grow a new order, in which evil would be reduced to its minimum, and every good quality have a fair chance. And this, the writer predicted with great buoyancy of hope, was to be the mission of the S. of I. Many important changes were made in the constitution at the National Council, and committees had been appointed on "Insurance," "The Good of the Order," "Woman, and Her Relations to the Order," "On Co-operation," and "On Declaration of Purposes." The reports of delegates showed that the trade arrangements of the Order were operating satisfactorily, and it was estimated that 150,000 people were deriving benefits therefrom. The report concluded with predicting a great and glorious future for the Order, and the near approach of the time when the question of labor and its worth would receive greater attention, and when the rights of the laboring classes would be recognized.

During the evening a session of the Order was held, but the proceedings were confined to matters only of interest to its members.

GENERAL NEWS.

A man named William Bush, who lately came to this city, is reported missing, and fears are entertained that he has met with foul play.

F. J. Aldrich played bunko at the expense of J. M. Newman yesterday, and was arrested and locked up in the Armory. The victim lost $10.

Riding on a complimentary ticket, and begging your tobacco of the poor street-car conductor, is rather cheeky. Nevertheless, such is the practice among a few.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, at 8 a. m., 15 deg. above zero; 10 a. m., 18; 12 m., 23; 3 p. m., 28; 6 p. m., 30; and 8 p. m., 33.

The Finance Committee from the Board of County Commissioners was in session yesterday afternoon in the Committee rooms at the County Building, examining the accounts of County Treasurer Miller.

John Kibler stole $75 worth of cigars from a saloon at the corner of State and Taylor streets last September, and was arrested last night, an accomplice called Greenie having "squealed" on him.

George Williams and William McIntosh, noted vags, were found with two new overcoats on, last evening, and, suspecting they had stolen them, an officer arrested and locked them up in the Armory.

Last week during the cold wave a young man took his life in his hand, and asked a driver on a Van Buren street-car if he wouldn't subscribe a dollar and come out for a sleigh-ride after his car had run in at 8:18 p. m.

The new fire-alarm boxes now being received are non-interfering in their operation. When two boxes are turned in on the same circuit, only one will be given by the operator at the Central Station. The new invention thus prevents all chance of interference in the sending of alarms for one and the same fire.

A. L. Higgins, the Adjutant-General of the State, met with the officers and a portion of the rank and file of the First Regiment, at their Armory, Nos. 114 and 116 Lake street, last evening, when he presented the officers elected with their commissions from the Governor, and distributed fifty stands of arms each among the six companies.

A little girl on Winchester avenue was offered 3 cents by her mother if she would cease imitating those cherubim who continually do cry. Hastily revolving the matter in her wee blonde head she replied: "No, it's wuff more'n free cents to me to cry," and, with a fresh "boo-hoo," she started a whole row of shingles on the roof.

Lawrence Nolan, an old man 62 years of age, living at No. 159 Bremer street, cut his throat yesterday afternoon, and at last accounts was lying in a critical condition. The physician who attended him says he cannot recover. Family difficulties are said to be the cause of the attempted suicide.

"No," said the conductor of a cross-town car contemplatively as a passenger (whose identity may have been mistaken) followed his hat, and careered wildly through space from the back step. "I don't think he's very drunk; in fact, I don't call a man drunk till he falls backward over the sail of the rear platform when the car's going down the bridge grade."

Through some unaccountable error an item appeared Sunday stating that the annual ball of the Liederkranz Society had taken place Saturday evening. This was a mistake, as the grand ball of this well-known Society does not take place until Saturday evening, the 30th inst., at the North Side Turner Hall. Judging from the interest taken by the members and their friends, this affair promises to be a great success, as have been all former efforts of the Society.

"And, so," said a short-haired young man with a patch under his right eye to keep the balance of his head otherwise impaired by a lump over his left one, "and so Snorty, says, he, 'I can lick any ——— ——— in the house.' And says I, "I'm no ——— ——— ——— ——— and I want to see the ——— ——— ——— who says I am.' And then we clinched, and I got Snorty down and climbed him, and in about a minute he'd have walked off on his ear, only I bit it off."

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Otto Koenig, a young man who was found dead in bed in his room at No. 78 West Randolph street. The evidence showed that he came to his death from an overdose of morphine. The jury censured the druggist for selling so large a dose of poison without a prescription from a physician, and for not taking "great pains to find out for what purpose such poison is to be used." The gentlemen also decided that the verdict should be published in the papers at the expense of the county.

The Grand Jury were still seeking after knowledge yesterday, in their rooms, in the Wabash Avenue Railway bribery cases. During the day they interviewed His Honor Mayor Colvin, Ald. Campbell, and the Vice-President of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad, together with Eugene Ellery, of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company. The probabilities are that they will rise and report to-day, and receive their final discharge. A new jury will at once be impaneled to serve during the few remaining days of the January term of the Criminal Court.

Sergt. Johnson is Acting-Sergeant-in-charge of Madison Street Station, and Sergt. Callaghan is on duty at Sergt. French's station—Union Park. The Police Superintendent has been ill for several days, from a severe cold, and has not assigned the Sergeants. It is thought that Johnson will be appointed to the vacant Sergeantcy-in-charge, and Callahan sent to Madison Street Station to command the second platoon. There is some talk of transferring O'Donnell to Madison street, but it is not likely that such action will be taken. There may be some transfers announced in a few days.

The sale of tickets for Parsons' lecture on "Michael Angelo," to be given to-morrow night in McCormick Hall, is one of the largest of the season, and indicates that his Eastern fame has preceded him. The lecture is pronounced by Boston critics to be one of the most brilliant rhetorical lyceum productions that has ever been given in that city, and that in delivering it Mr. Parsons displays the most fervid and impassioned style of oratory. It is expected by his friends that his lecture will be the most eloquent of the whole of the "Star" series, not even excepting Dougherty's.

A bad young man asked a prominent divine how old Methusaleh was when he begat Lamech. The man of God turned to Genesis v., 25, and replied, "187 years." "Well," said the son of Belial, "Lamech lived 182 years and begat Noah, didn't he?" "Aye," was the response. "Then Methuse was 369 years old when Noah was born?" "Undoubtedly." "And Noah was 600 years old when the flood took place?" "Certainly." "Then Methusaleh was 969 years old, and that was the year he died. Say, don't it look like he got drownded?" The clergyman walked away too much disgusted to say he would write to Miss Anthony about it, simply remarking: "This comes of reading Tyndall's infidel works," and the bold, bad young man departed with the remark that it was money in old Bill Allen's pocket that Methusaleh didn't know how to swim.

J. MASON PARKER.

Many hearts in Chicago were pained to see the brief notice of the death of this old and well-known citizen. His cultivation, his integrity, and his remarkably agreeable social nature had endeared him to a large circle of friends during his twenty years' residence among us. He died at St. Catharines, Ont., at 4:30 p. m. Jan. 19, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of ten days. His death was peaceful and apparently painless. "Sit ei terra levis."

THE CHICAGO MINT.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trade yesterday:

WHEREAS, A bill has been presented in the United States Senate by the Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois, asking for the establishment of a Mint in the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Said bill was referred to the Committee on Finance more than a year since, and has not been reported upon; and

WHEREAS, The passage of said bill is of the greatest importance to the production of the precious metals in the West, some of the smelting works here having just entered into contracts to smelt the ores of some of the large mines of California, as well as of Colorado and Utah; and

WHEREAS, It is expected to produce not less than $5,000,000 in Chicago during the coming year; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Trade of Chicago, respectfully request our Senators and Members of Congress to urge the passage of this bill during the present session; also,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to have these resolutions published, and forward a copy to each of our Representatives at Washington.

THE PLANING-MILL LITIGATION.

W. N. Greene, of Burlington, Vt., Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Planing-Mill Association; D. A. Ross, of Detroit, Chairman of the Michigan Committee; N. Cole, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Missouri Committee; and James Soper, of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee for the Northwest, held a consultation at the Palmer House yesterday, and united upon a plan of action in the matter of the defense against the Woodbury patent on pressure bars used on planing and molding machines. The amount involved in this litigation is several millions, and a united defense of all the users of planing and molding machines has been agreed upon by the Committees having charge of the matter.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The South Park Commissioners have recently sent out the following circular:

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 15.—DEAR SIR: The South Park Commissioners of Chicago have recently determined upon the establishment of botanical gardens in the parks, and have set apart for the purpose a tract of 60 acres, to which additions will be made from time to time, as occasion may require. Their general management has been placed in charge of the above Board, who have accepted the trust and prepared plans for the gardens upon a comprehensive scale. They will comprise a botanic garden proper, provided with suitable houses for the reception of plants requiring protection; an arboretum; a garden for general floriculture; a botanical museum; an herbarium, and a botanic library. The grounds will be prepared and the erection of houses commenced as soon as the season will permit.

This circular is issued by the Board of Managers for the purpose of soliciting contributions to the several departments of the garden; especially of seeds, cuttings, living plants, and herbarium specimens. The solicitation is made with the expectation of being able to make suitable returns for such contributions at an early day, and for this purpose collections of material will be actively prosecuted under the immediate supervision of the Director.

All parcels addressed as above and forwarded to the subscriber will be greatfully and properly acknowledged. I have the honor to be yours, very truly,
H. H. BABCOCK, Director.

THE CITY-HALL.

Comptroller Hayes is slowly recovering his health, and will in a day or two be able to take a more active part in municipal affairs.

Corporation Counsel Dickey was again at his post yesterday morning, making inroads into a mass of unimportant items which have accumulated during his absence.

Ald. Cullerton's Special Committee on Legislation will meet in the Mayor's office Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to consider what, if any, legislation is deemed advisable for the benefit of the city. Everybody knows just what Boards Ald. Cullerton wishes abolished, but what Mayor Colvin, Comptroller Hayes, Commissioner McGrath, Collector Von Hollen, and others, will recommend, cannot in any way be predicted.

A petition for additional police protection was presented to the Board of Police yesterday afternoon by the citizens residing between Madison and Van Buren streets, and west of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad track. The petition set forth that there were more burglaries committed in that portion of the city than in any other, owing to its distance from the main portion of the city. The petition was referred to Supt. Rehm, with instructions to remedy the matter, if possible.

The Board of Public Works yesterday held a conference with Messrs. C. D. Gorham, General Superintendent, O. A. Simonds, Local Superintendent, and F. H. Winston, Attorney, for the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, relative to the improvement of street-crossings along the line of the railroad, especially of streets south of Twenty-sixth. It appears that many of the streets do not run in a direct line, and are broken along the railroad. Owing to the danger of crossing such streets, they were excepted, and the Company fully agreed with the Board in determining to fix good crossings at all streets where it was desirable to do so. The "bell-tower" ordinance was also discussed at some length, and it seemed to be the opinion of all present that, although the ordinance might profitably be enforced at a few of the more prominent street-crossings, it was considered superfluous to place the same protection at streets over which there was but little travel.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Health took place yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Board, President Hahn in the chair. The Sanitary Superintendent's report for the week ending Jan. 23 shows that during the week there were 132 deaths—1 less than during the preceding week, and 21 more than during the corresponding week of last year. Of these, 4 died by accidents, Alexian Hospital, 2; Foundlings' Home, 6 Mercy Hospital, 1; police stations, 1. There were males, 71; females, 61; married, 48; single, 84; colored, 1. By diseases, there were 21 deaths by convulsions; consumption, 13; pneumonia, 9; scarlet fever, 5; bronchitis, 5; old age, 4; croup, 4. Under 1 year of age, 48. The mean temperature for the week was 19.9 degrees, 6.9 higher than during the preceding week. Dr. Mannheimer, Sanitary Inspector, reported that he had examined ten schools with 1,170 pupils, 29 of whom were rejected as not being properly vaccinated. Dr. John F. Williams examined 930 pupils, 25 of whom were rejected. Dr. O. B. Damon examined 403 pupils of the school corner of Newberry avenue and Twelfth street, and rejected 51, and also 241 pupils in the Mitchell Street School, 31 of whom were rejected.

But two cases of small-pox were reported during the week, and both of these were of a very mild type.

The Health Officer's report showed the usual amount of meats and vegetables condemned during the week.

Added to the Superintendent's report were the following recommendations:

I desire to call your attention to the sewer situated on Archer avenue and McGregor street. The sewer is certainly defective in construction, as the houses on the line of the same are kept in a bad condition from sewer gases escaping through the catch-basins and sewer-pipes, that render it almost impossible to live in them. I heard of one family that could not live in the house, notified the landlord, and left. I noticed this odor particularly in the Fire-Engine House, on Sanger street near Archer avenue. It is a wonder that the entire company is not sick. I think the Board of Public Works should be urged to clean this immediately and then disinfect it thoroughly.

He also called attention to the practice of "blowing" sheep to appear well in market. The practice is an old one, and one that cannot be too severely punished. Dr. Hahn states that the practice is becoming exceedingly prevalent, and it is fraught with danger to the mutton-eating public. There are innumerable diseases which may thus be widely circulated, many of them of the most foul and disgusting nature. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee, with instructions to prepare a law, which will be submitted to the State Legislature for ratification. After a little minor talk, the Board adjourned.

CRIMINAL.

The room of D. O. Roberts, at No. 200 West Van Buren street, was entered and robbed of $64 worth of clothing yesterday.

Poor old Nick Shremp! He was going along the street last evening with six pairs of new pants on his arm, and was knocked down at the corner of Fulton and Clinton streets by two young fellows, who took the garments and ran.

United States Deputy-Marshal Adams left yesterday morning for Joliet with six United States prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary at the late term of the District Court. Jailer Hand now has under his care 240 prisoners in the County Jail, having received four new ones during the day, amongst them being Christopher B. Maloney, the murderer of Keegan.

Two dozen ivory-handled table-knives, a dozen plain, plated forks, and a carving-knife, fork, and steel were found by the detectives yesterday. They were sold by a prisoner, Max Rosenthal, to a colored woman, and are supposed to have been stolen from some house on the North Side. An owner is wanted in order to insure the prosecution of the accused.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The seventh annual ball of the Mulligan Zouaves will be held at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall Friday evening. Capt. Farrell will leave nothing undone to make attendants comfortable.

A concert for the benefit of the Sewing Society of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church will be given Tuesday evening at the church. The entire entertainment will be of the highest order, and a liberal patronage is hoped for.

The Temperance Reform Club gives an entertainment this evening at Wood's Music Hall, corner Green and Washington streets, for the purpose of raising funds to aid them in organizing auxiliary clubs and placing some money in their treasury, that they may be better able to carry on their work of reform more effectually. They have secured the services of the elocutionist and reader, Mr. Albert J. Knight, who gives some of his best selections for this occasion, which makes the entertainment—aside from the claims the Club have upon the public—well worthy of patronage.

THE CITIZENS IN SPRINGFIELD.

Conference Between the Chicago Committee and Cook County Delegation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—Judge Caton, A. C. Hesing, George Armour, E. C. Larned, M. F. Tuley, Gen. Hotchkiss, Gen. Chetlain, Franklin MacVeagh, C. M. Henderson, B. P. Derickson, L. B. Boomer, and C. N. Holden, the Committee of the Citizens' Association, held a conference at the Leland House this evening with the Cook County delegation. In behalf of the Committee, Franklin MacVeagh, President of the Citizens' Association, stated that the Committee had come here to place in the hands of members of the Legislature sundry bills which embodied the wants of the tax-payers of Chicago. These bills had about them no flavor of politics or partisanship; they represented simply the sentiments of the good citizens who sought, through them, relief for a city overburdened with taxation. Their success or failure could redound to the credit or discredit of no party or clique. What now was asked at the hands of the Legislature was only a little,—a mere beginning. If this were denied, the result would be a failure of republican government so far as the municipality was concerned. The tax-payers of the city have been practically disfranchised, and came here asking that relief, that protection, which was promised them by the Constitution. They asked but little, and felt sure they should not ask in vain.

MR. TULEY

followed. He said the vote soon to be taken as to the incorporation of Chicago under the General Incorporation act had led to an examination, by the Citizens' Association, of that act with a view to determining what modifications thereof were necessary to adapt it to the wants of Chicago. This had led to the framing of the bills now brought here as amendments to that act. These, Mr. Tuley explained, beginning with that which would defer the incorporation until the October election, so that the terms of the present city officials should not be extended beyond the terms for which they had been elected, as would be the case did the city become incorporated under the General act without such amendment. He then explained briefly the amendments proposed as to the organization of the several departments of the City Government, the Council, etc., according to the plan of the Citizens' Association as published in THE TRIBUNE.

JUDGE CATON

was called on by President MacVeagh to give his views, and, in response, said the amendments proposed met his approval as far as they went; he questioned only whether they went far enough. But it was well not to attempt too much in the start. The government of great cities was one of the gravest problems of the times. It required legislation not needed in the villages and country districts. This should be remembered in considering the amendments, as should it that compromise should be made on minor points for the sake of accomplishing the greatest good to the greatest number of the people of Chicago.

E. C. LARNED,

in response to calls, said the measures asked at the hands of the Legislature were designed solely to rescue the city from some of the worst evils from which she suffered. He explained briefly the provisions of the Citizens' Association's bill for the Common Council, consisting of two separate Boards, increasing the power of the Mayor, etc.

A. C. HESING

said the greatest good to the city would result, not in consolidation of the city departments into a Cabinet, nor the establishment of two Houses of the Common Council, but by cutting the city election off from State and national politics. Give them a fair election in the spring, as contemplated by the bill, and he believed there was honesty enough in Chicago to elect an honest Administration. The people wanted a chance to bolt the caucus, and they could do it when the election was not at the same time with that for a State or national ticket. The expense of the City Administration last year was $6,000,000, besides $1,000,000 for Cook County. The tax-payers wanted relief. When the bill proposed what did not meet the views of the legislators, amend it, but give to Chicago the main provisions of the bill,—the bills to prevent tax-fighting, the Building act, and other bills prepared by the Citizens' Association.

The conference was attended by a number of Senators and Representatives from other counties, by whom the scheme of the Citizens' Association seemed generally favorably regarded.

A. C. HESING

states that the sole object of his visit here is to aid the Committee of the Citizens' Association in securing the passage of the necessary legislation for Chicago. He laughs at Agnew's flutter at his (Hesing's) coming, and says the allowance for jail board pays Agnew about $60 a day at the expense of Cook County, and should be reduced, but that he (Hesing) is not here to meddle with it.

FAILURES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Charles G. Harger & Sons, bankers, of this city, suspended this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The liabilities of Malin Brothers, iron dealers, recently failed, are $500,000. The firm declare their assets to be nearly $3,000 over that amount. Two-thirds of the creditors have already agreed to grant an extension and facilitate the firm's recovery in every way possible. Messrs. I. P. Fulton & Co., of Conshocken, manufacturers of iron pipe, also have failed, but express opinion that, with further leniency from their creditors, they can weather through.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—B. F. Allen makes a statement in to-morrow morning's *Register* of the causes of the suspension of the Cook County Bank, and announcing his future course. It will make about a column.

The La France Improved Rotary Fire-Engine.

We have before us the report of the Judges on Fire-Engines of the American Institute, at the late Exhibition, which gives the highest prize to the engine above named; and also gives a full description of its improvements and operation.

Its general construction is the same as that of the Silsby Engines, which are so well and favorably known here. The special improvements are in a larger heating surface and better circulation in the boiler; self-adjusting side-packing plates in the engine which prevent all leakage of steam and yield to the expansion of the engine without friction; adjustable packing-plates in the pump, by which wear may be taken up at any time without opening or stopping it, and a safety-valve which "may be instantly raised from its seat before the blowing-off point is reached, and as instantly replaced without disturbing the tension of the spring which weights it, thus making (the judges say) for the first time an absolute safety-valve."

On the trial the engine made:

Ten pounds of steam from cold water in three minutes,
Twenty pounds in five minutes,
Thirty pounds in six minutes,

and gave water-pressures equal, with allowance for the lift of water, to three times the steam-pressures.

We are informed that the La France Manufacturing Company, of Elmira, N. Y., will soon send one of their engines to this city, when our authorities and citizens will have an opportunity to witness its workings.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Excursion tickets to New Orleans and return, $33. Sale of tickets commences Feb. 1, and continues until Feb. 20; return-tickets good until April 1. The 8:40 a. m. train has sleeping-car through to New Orleans. For tickets and information apply at the Illinois Central Railroad ticket offices, Nos. 121 Randolph street and 75 Canal street, corner Madison; also at the depots foot of Lake street and foot of Twenty-second street. W. P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent.

The Elmwood.

"The best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," is an old and true Scotch proverb, but no truer than the universally favorable criticism that has been awarded the Elmwood collar. They are the best-fitting articles of the kind ever sold.

The Agents of the Home

Sewing-machine, 141 State street, challenge the world in competition on each and every point of superiority claimed for the "Home" as essential to a first-class family machine. Price, $40.

Scold As You Will,

ladies, you can't debar the men from tobacco, but you can induce them to brush their teeth with Sozodont, which removes the unpleasant odor of "the weed," and whitens the dental surface.

Chickering Upright Pianos.

Just received at Reed's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets, a few very fine upright pianos containing the latest and best improvements.

Bottled Mineral Waters for Families

by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne."

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The Stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company Have a Field-Day.

Parliamentary Rules Forgotten and Gross Personalities Interchanged.

Reeve and Harding Nearly Come to Blows.

Sutherland as "An Insect"—Proceedings in Court.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

AN INJUNCTION.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company was held yesterday, the meeting being fixed to take place at the hour of noon in No. 127 LaSalle street. The hour was considered too early for business, and an adjournment was effected until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the session was resumed in Burke's European Hotel. Among the stockholders present were noticed M. D. Ogden, G. C. Harding, E. McDonald, T. J. Sutherland, O. D. Bond, of Chicago; Mr. Clark, Utica; Joshua Stark, Milwaukee; R. B. Frary, La Moille; Mr. Aiken, Joliet; O. A. Horton, the Receiver; S. Reeve, L. Steward, Messrs. Steward and Henning, Plano, Ill.; Henry V. Smith, Chicago; H. W. Williams, Rockford.

Mr. Joshua L. Stark called the meeting to order, as President of the Company, and said that business was in order.

The matter of a circular signed "The Chicago Stockholders," in which the officers of the Great Western Telegraph Company were very sorely handled, was much commented upon. It charged, among other things, that the Directors were even now employed, in an underhanded way, in an attempt to thrust a debt of at least $60,000 additional on the Company.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Stark rose and said that an injunction had been served upon the officers of the Company. Deputy Sheriff Malloy was intrusted with the document, which read as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to the honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, on the part of William M. Gregg, complainant in his certain bill of complaint exhibited before said Judges, and filed in said Court against you, the said Great Western Telegraph Company, O. D. Bond, Secretary of said Company, Joshua Stark, President of said Company, A. A. Bliss, Superintendent of said Company, et al., among other things that you are combining and confederating with others to injure the complainant touching the matters set forth in said bill, and that your actings and doings in the premises are contrary to equity and good conscience. And the Hon. W. W. Farwell, one of the said Judges, having under his hand indorsed upon said bill an order that a writ of injunction issue out of said Court according to the prayer of said bill; we therefore, in consideration thereof, and of the particular matters in said bill set forth, do strictly command you, the said Great Western Telegraph Company, and the persons before mentioned, and each of you, that you do absolutely desist and refrain from proceeding with a pretended annual meeting and election called and appointed on the 26th day of January, 1865, in the City of Chicago, until this honorable Court, in chancery sitting, shall make such order to the contrary. Hereof fail not, under the penalty of what the law directs.

The bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday morning by William M. Gregg, the unfortunate owner of some forty shares of the Company's stock. It covers nearly ninety pages of legal cap, and is filed by Mr. Gregg as well on his own behalf as for the benefit of all other stockholders who shall elect to come in and take a hand. It cites as defendants, the Great Western Telegraph Company, Selah Reeve, David A. Gage, Joshua Stark, the President, O. D. Bond, the Secretary, A. H. Bliss, the Superintendent, Josiah Snow, Dan McMullen, Thomas J. Sutherland, A. A. Lathrop, J. M. W. Jones, E. F. Nixsen, and Edward McDonald.

The immediate object of the bill is to obtain an injunction to restrain the holding of the annual meeting, and the fact that notices calling the meeting were only published twenty instead of thirty days in two newspapers, as required by the charter and by-laws, was sufficient to warrant the issuing of the injunction writ by Judge Farwell which was done on the filing of a bond for $1,000. The history and troubles of this insolvent Company are too well known to require repetition here, but everything is set out at length in the bill, which is evidently prepared in just the proper style for the basis of a first-class sensational newspaper article. The whole transactions of Selah Reeve, Gage, and Snow in getting through the scheme, as well as the alleged grab of the majority of the stock by these parties, is set out at length. The Terwilliger suit, the scathing opinion of the Supreme Court, and the subsequent action of the Circuit Court in setting aside the contracts with Reeve, and directing an accounting with him, and the issue of new stock to those who had paid 40 per cent on the old, is also given. Then came the election of the new officers and Directors, and the report of the Master finding who were entitled to the issue of stock and to vote for the new officers. The new election was held on Jan. 28, 1873. At this meeting, John I. Bennett, Joshua Stark, R. B. Frary, D. C. Farrell, C. M. Rix, and others were elected Directors, and Stark was chosen President, O. D. Bond Secretary, and Bliss Superintendent, and they are the present officers of the Company.

An amicable settlement with Reeve of his accounts with the Company for lines constructed and stock received and sold by him was then attempted, but failed utterly. In the February term, 1873, a decree was entered referring the whole matter of Reeve's accounts to Hiram M. Chase, one of the Masters of the Court, who, after a protracted examination of the evidence, found $56,958.99 as fairly due Reeve, after deducting all stock and credits received by him. This report the complainant now claims to be entirely erroneous, and it is stated that exceptions to it have been filed.

The fact is next stated that about $100,000 of indebtedness was created by Reeve, Gage, and Snow, who obtained George L. Otis, one of the officers, to issue negotiable notes of the Company to Reeve, by whom they were assigned to John C. Hilton, the Commercial National Bank, David A. Gage. On some of these notes the Company was

PUT INTO BANKRUPTCY

by J. C. Hilton, after judgments at law, recovered by him and the Commercial National Bank, in suits to which the then officers of the Company offered no defense. The judgments, however, were set aside, and, after a struggle of some two years, the proceedings in bankruptcy were dismissed, and the Company allowed to have their fight out in the State courts.

Then the formation of the so-called North American Telegraph Company by Reeve, D. W. McMullen, George C. Mullen, A. A. Lathrop, T. J. Sutherland, and others in 1874, is alluded to as a very fertile scheme.

THIS PRETENDED COMPANY

bought the claims of Reeve to the lines in Iowa and west of the Mississippi, and gained possession of them by various devices, requiring much litigation and expense to get them back again by a decree of the United States Circuit Court there. In the meantime, one Oliver H. Borton has been appointed Receiver of the Company, and its property and assets are all in his hands.

After referring to the immense amount of money expended in litigation, and the schemes of Reeve and others, by which means combined a property which cost some $400,000 has been entirely frittered away, reference is made to a conspiracy formed by Reeve, D. A. Gage, Hilton, the Commercial National Bank, D. Y. McMullen, T. J. Sutherland, Edward McDonald, A. A. Lathrop, J. M. W. Jones, and E. F. Nixsen, for the purpose of carrying the election by unfair means of their own tools, and thus to saddle on the stockholders the payment under the terms of the charter of the indebtedness to Reeve, Hilton, and others, amounting to over $100,000 in all. To effect their purpose, it is charged that the above parties got up an anonymous circular, which was sent to the stockholders secretly and without the knowledge of those having charge of the defense of the Company. In this document the attorneys and those parties who are in charge of the interests and defense of the Company, are insidiously charged with intending to fleece the stockholders.

It is also pretended that the intention of the circular is to warn the stockholders against the mismanagement of the affairs of the Company; that the officers and attorneys were

IN LEAGUE TO ROB THEM.

The circular goes on further to advocate the dropping of any further litigation about Reeves' $55,000 as being fruitless, and says that the attorneys' fees have already reached $30,000, and the debts over $200,000. The bill winds up by stating that blank proxies accompanied the circulars, and that McMullen, Sutherland, McDonald, Lathrop, and J. I. Bennett were well-known and respected citizen of Chicago who would act for the proxies. Under the circumstances, says the complainant, it would be necessary to have the annual meeting held as called, when such a circular has utterly unfitted the stockholders to judge of the true merits of the case.]

On behalf of Selah Reeve, whom he represented,

MR. THOMAS J. SUTHERLAND

rose somewhat excitedly and delivered the following speech:

I like, as representing by proxy a large number of stockholders west of the Mississippi, as well as in this city, to say a few words. I recognize in this action the carrying out of the programme of the present officers of the Company and of their present attorneys. I do not charge it yet. I ask the attorneys if this man Greff is not in here at their instance. The stockholders understand the matter as I do. The attorney who commences this has generally been in the office of Harding, McCoy & Pratt for more than six months, and has been identified with the firm for a long time. I leave the stockholders to consider what the purport of the injunction is. They know very well, as they ought to know, that the stockholders have been disgusted with the management of the present officers and all connected with them. There has been nothing but mismanagement from the time they took office, 1873, when they howled about the robbery of the preceding years. It has been nothing less than continual robbery since then, robbery perpetrated under the grand plea of Selah Reeve and his wrongs. But I say that the stockholders are well aware that the present officers are more corrupt, more venal in their intentions upon the Company than any that went before. [Hear, hear.] And they come here to-day, knowing that the stockholders are enraged at their conduct, knowing they were to be taken by the seats of their breeches and pitched down stairs. This is

WHY THE INJUNCTION HAS BEEN SERVED.

The notice for this meeting was placed in an out-of-the-way column of the *Post* under the heading of "Legal." Why not head it "To the Stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company?" The notice was published under the patronage of the President, officers, and attorneys, and placed so as not to attract the attention of stockholders. They did not want a full meeting of stockholders, and they only expected a few with pocketfuls of proxies, who would perpetuate their term of office. The President who could sanction such a scheme is worthy to be President of such a venal crowd.

This "legal notice" reached nobody, and was intended to perpetuate a scheme of robbery upon the Company's property.

Mr. Sutherland capped the climax of his remarks by calling the Directors

"A SET OF VENAL SCOUNDRELS."

A voice—We don't want that language—we don't want to be arrested.

Mr. Harding—You are a liar—you are.

This remark produced terrible confusion, amid which Mr. Reeve rose angrily and said, "Mr. Sutherland is not a liar."

Mr. Harding—I say he is, and that you are no better if you back him.

MR. REEVE GREW PURPLE

and shook his fist in Mr. Harding's face in a manner suggestive of speedy annihilation. Great excitement followed.

Judge Van Buren deprecated exceedingly the remarks made by Mr. Sutherland. They could be productive of no good, and would, undoubtedly, convey a bad impression outside. The gentleman ought to have kept his temper better. For himself, he believed that some of his claims were not valid, and never could be sustained in a court of justice. He did not think that anything done in pursuance of contracts made by the original organization, which organization was declared fraudulent and void by the Supreme Court, was legal and no party could act under such agreements and be allowed compensation. In plain words he attended Mr. Reeve's claim, against whom the Court had decided. Who had procured the injunction he knew not, but it was evident they could not proceed with the election of officers unless they wished to be punished for contempt. They should act with prudence. If they were dissatisfied with the present officers then men could be elected worthy of their confidence.

Mr. Sutherland (interrupting)—Are you not the attorney for Messrs. Bliss and Bond?

Judge Van Buren—I was. Mr. Bliss was made a party for a specific purpose. We

PUT IN A DEMURRER

upon the ground that the supplementary bill you filed was a humbug and a fraud.

Mr. Sutherland—I did not file it. Did you not appear for Mr. Bond?

Judge Van Buren—Very likely I did; but my appearance for those gentlemen does not affect this case at all.

Mr. Sutherland—So you say.

Judge Van Buren—Do you doubt me?

Mr. Sutherland—I suppose I have a right to do so.

Judge Van Buren—Not if you are a gentleman. [Confusion.]

Mr. Harding denounced the circular against the Directors as being a tissue of falsehoods, and moved to adjourn.

The motion prevailed, but an adjourned meeting was immediately resolved upon, with Mr. Stark in the chair.

THE RECEIVER.

The Receiver, Mr. Horton, was called upon to make a statement, which he did, in substance as follows:

The assets are lines in Wisconsin, which embrace one end of the line between here and Milwaukee, the Illinois lines, and the lines west of the Mississippi—about 1,600 miles in all. It was impossible for him to state what this property could be disposed of for. There were 111 different general claims against the Company, the aggregate amount of them being $81,383.83. He could not find the amount allowed correctly for the reason that some of them had not been passed upon by the Master, and for the further reason that two large claims had been presented not adjudicated upon. There were also other claims, which, with interest, would foot up the total to $184,138.

SOME DISCUSSION.

Mr. Bennett said that it was intimated to him that he had some sympathy for Mr. Reeve. So far as he was concerned, he believed the Company should recover every cent that it was entitled to. The evidence went to show that quite a large sum had gone into the hands of Mr. Josiah Snow. Although he believed that Mr. Reeve was responsible in law, yet, in equity, he thought that the money in the hands of Mr. Snow ought to be taken into consideration. He would like the matter to be thoroughly investigated, and to have a full account of the matter transmitted to every stockholder.

Mr. H. W. Williams made some remarks, in the course of which he reflected severely on the conduct of the President in dealing with the business of the Company.

Mr Stark rose, and, after replying somewhat vaguely to the previous speaker, alluded to Mr. Sutherland as

"THIS INSECT BESIDE ME,"

and further proceeded to say that any language coming from that source would not be noticed by him, as he did not consider it worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. Bennett—Does the gentleman allude to me?

Mr. Stark—Not at all, sir.

Mr. Sutherland—It's to me that he alludes. I am "the insect," but I will answer him.

Mr. A. H. Bliss said that, as far as regarded stock, he was willing to take as much as others. What money he had received was paid out for bonds to the amount of $2,450.

A GENERAL BREAK-UP.

Some very desultory conversation followed, and Mr. Sutherland attempted to speak, but there was a general cry of "Adjourn," amid which everybody rose and unanimously cleared out. Some of the parties indulged in gross personalities on the steps of the hotel, but no blows were struck. In the evening, a meeting, looking toward a compromise, was held in the office of Mr. Harding, but nothing definite resulted from the gathering.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

THE APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

The complications of the unfortunate Great Western Telegraph Company were still further increased by the addition to the records of an immense bill of eighty-five pages filed by William M. Gregg, a stockholder, in his own behalf, and for any others who may wish to join, against the Company, O. D. Bond, Secretary; Joshua Stark, President; A. H. Bliss, Superintendent; Selah Reeve, David A. Gage, Josiah Snow, D. Y. McMullen, T. J. Sutherland, A. A. Lathrop, J. M. W. Jones, E. F. Nixon, and Edward McDonald, to restrain them from holding an election yesterday, as proposed.

Mr. Gregg says that he was

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS,

and took forty shares of the capital stock. The Company was organized in December, 1867, and received a charter in 1868. The whole management, according to Gregg, was attempted to be vested in the Board of Directors, to the exclusion of the stockholders, and no articles of association were ever printed for their enlightenment. No meeting of the stockholders was held until January, 1873, but Snow, Gage, and Reeve acted up to that time as Directors, under some unknown authority. Reeve, one of the Directors, resigned soon after his election, and

A CONTRACT WAS MADE

with him by which the whole stock was consigned to him without security to indemnify him for building the lines of the Company. This scheme, it is charged, was simply to defraud the stockholders, and was in furtherance of the design to only call for 30 or 35 per cent of the stock, and then refuse to issue any certificates, on the plea that the Company had not called for 40 per cent, the amount it was stated would be called for before any certificates were issued. A large amount of stock was sold by subscription-lists, while Reeve, after the transfer of the stock, was in Canada building telegraph lines. About $250,000 was collected in installments on the stock, and Reeve, on his return, built a portion of the proposed line, Snow being his partner, and receiving the money on subscriptions.

ONLY ONE MEETING

of the Directors was had prior to January, 1873, and up to July, 1872, no exhibit of the Company's affairs had been made. Glowing bills were, however, published, setting out the names of a large number of well-known citizens who were said to be Directors, but who, it has been ascertained, utterly refused to act. Other circulars intimated that a large portion of the lines were built, when only two, to Milwaukee and Rock Island, had been erected.

STILL ANOTHER CIRCULAR,

in 1869, stated that the earnings for the Milwaukee Division were 18 per cent, and in July, 1871, a dividend was declared. The capital stock was $3,000,000, divided into 120,000 shares, of which 117,897 shares were held by Reeve, who was insolvent.

The bill then sets out in detail the construction of the lines by Reeve, and the various contracts and sub-contracts made in the progress of the work, all of which have been repeatedly published in connection with the Terwilliger suit. It is charged that Reeve received about $150,000 for building 417½ miles of line, and that he, owning or controlling nearly all the stock, used his power for

DELUDING THE UNFORTUNATE STOCKHOLDERS,

in which he was assisted by Snow and Gage.

The contract with Reeve is characterized as a great farce, because it was a contract with a Company without a dollar of paid capital and one of their own number, who was a bankrupt, for the construction of 2,000 miles of wire to cost from $600,000 to $1,200,000, and was in fact only a scheme to draw a great sum from unsuspecting subscribers, who knew nothing of the contract, but who were expected to be bound by its terms. Gregg says he would not have subscribed had he known such facts. The complainant then makes mention of the Terwilliger bill and its allegations, and the decree of the Supreme Court therein. In pursuance of such decree, a meeting of stockholders was held in January, 1873, when new by-laws were adopted, one of which, still in force, was to the effect that

NOTICES OF EACH ANNUAL MEETING

of the stockholders should be given for thirty days previous thereto, by advertisement in at least two daily papers in Chicago. A Board of Directors was then elected, one-half of whom are now Directors. The new Board of Directors having failed to make any amicable settlement with Reeve, a reference was had to a Master in Chancery who filed his report recently, finding a balance due Reeve of $56,958.99. This report it is claimed, is entirely erroneous.

After the filing of the Terwilliger bill, Gregg states, Reeve, in defiance of justice and the rights of other parties,

WENT ON BUILDING

over 1,000 miles of additional lines, also collecting money from stockholders to the amount of $400,000, and issuing notes of the Company to the amount of $100,000. Judgments by confession were entered upon these notes to the amount of $20,000, and J. C. Hilton, who held some of the paper, filed a petition in bankruptcy against the Company, but which was finally dismissed.

In 1874 Reeve, in connection with D. W. McMullen and others, united in forming the

NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

of Iowa, bought the claims of Reeve to the lines of the Company in Iowa, ousted the Company's officers and operators, and took possession of the offices and lines in that State. A bill was filed against Reeve and the others, and after a time the Company again obtained possession of its property. Another bill was then filed to prevent Hilton from levying on the Company's property under his alleged fraudulent claims.

At this stage of affairs Gregg says

A NOTICE

was published in the *Post and Mail* and *Evening Journal*, but for less than thirty successive days, to the effect that a meeting of the stockholders would be held Jan. 26, 1875, for the election of Directors. In further pursuance of a scheme originating, it is alleged, with Reeve, Gage, Hilton, McMullen, and others,

AN ANONYMOUS CIRCULAR

has been issued to the stockholders, warning them that they are in danger of being fleeced by those who have charge of their defense, and charging that the attorneys of the Company are scheming speculators, who are seeking to rob the Company, charging, also, that the officers are reckless and unfaithful, that Reeve's claim is just, that the attorneys' fees are over $30,000, the debts of the Company $200,000, and that the present officers are seeking to assess the stockholders unnecessarily, and should be kicked out. The circular then advises the stockholders to cease to litigate, save themselves from further assessments, and send proxies to vote, to the gentlemen above named, who will protect their interests.

Gregg next says it is feared that the officers, overwhelmed by the litigation, and misled by the false statements in the circular, will not take proper steps to defend the Company's interests, and that the stockholders, also deceived, and who have sent their proxies to their enemies, will not rally for their interests against the last attack of Selah Reeve and his confederates.

Complainant has asked the officers to

POSTPONE THE MEETING

because proper notice was not given, and he therefore felt bound to file a bill to prevent such proposed election. He also attaches a long list of interrogatories to be answered by the defendants, with a view of ascertaining who sent the circulars, what relation Reeve had with them, and in whose interest they were sent. The injunction asked to prevent the election was granted by Judge Farwell temporarily.

The sportsmen of LaSalle and Peru, to the number of fifteen, have organized a club to be called "The LaSalle and Peru Sportsmen's Club." William T. Mason is President; J. P. Williamson, Secretary; T. Donoghue, Treasurer; and John B. Beal, Gamekeeper.

DEATHS.

HAHN—Tuesday at 6 p. m., Charlie S., infant son of Norman E. and Jennie M. Hahn.

PERKINS—Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, of consumption, at Hyde Park, near Boston, Mass., Eliza M., wife of E. G. Perkins, Esq. and sister of Mrs. Jas. L. Otis, of this city.

CREED—Jan. 25, 1875, Willie K., son of Margrett and William Creed, aged 4 years 6 months and 1 day. Funeral from residence, 422 South Dearborn, Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 12 m., to Calvary.

LYNCH—Jan. 23, 1875, at her residence, 74 Elgin-st., of consumption, Annie Lynch, wife of Philip Lynch, aged 23 years. Funeral Thursday at 10 o'clock, to St. John's Church, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.


KENTAYPOE

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK, FURNITURE, CARPETS, W. GRANITE AND GLASSWARE, EXPRESS WAGON, PHAETON, 10 SETS SINGLE HARNESS, AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK, TRADE SALE.

DRY GOODS, Custom-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Flannels,

BOOTS AND SHOES, Wool Knit Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Furs, Hats, Caps, Notions, &c.

AT 108 MADISON-ST., SECOND FLOOR. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE. THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF MRS. W. C. GLEEMAN, AT DWELLING 601 STATE-ST., THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Four Hundred and Fifty Cases Assorted BOOTS & SHOES Will be closed out at our REGULAR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE, Jan. 27, at 10 a. m. prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

TO-DAY, Jan. 27, 9:30 a. m., we make a CLEARING SALE of Furniture, Household Goods, And General Merchandise, consisting in part of Parlor Suits, in Terry, Plush, and Hair Cloth; Marble-top and B. Walnut Chamber Sets, Lounges, Book Cases, Carpets in variety, Cook and Heating Stoves, Show Cases, Pianos, &c. One Cigar Figure at 12 m.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 29, at 9:30, our Regular Weekly Sale of New and Second-hand FURNITURE. The largest stock in the city at Auction. Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, Stoves, and General Merchandise and Household Goods. Also, the entire Furniture of a 10-room residence, sent to our stores for convenience of sale; and, under Chattel Mortgage, a large lot of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Bedding, and General Household Furniture, in good order. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, &C., AT AUCTION. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan 27, at 9½ o'clock.

By LEWIS BARTELS.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—One Saloon and all the fixtures. Also, a Bowling Alley, in good running order. A good business place, at 131 and 133 South Clark-st., in basement, on the 28th day of January, 1875, at 10 o'clock sharp. LEWIS BARTELS, Constable and Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE, By T. E. STACY, at Burlington Warehouse, corner of State and Sixteenth-sts. At 10 a. m. THURSDAY, Jan. 28, lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Stoves, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Furniture, &c. Sale positive. T. E. STACY, Agent.